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AN ORATION

Delivered at Chapel Hill, on Wednesday June 24th, 1829, being the day before the Commencement of the College, according to the annual appointment of the two Literary Societies belonging to the University.

BY WILLIAM HOOPER, A. M.

Professor of Ancient Languages in the University.

[CONCLUDED.]

A survey of the multiplied blessings which already crown our land, might seem sufficient to beget a perfect contentment, and that all we could ask of Heaven is a continuance of the same condition. But it is certain we are not satisfied with our present attainments; and perhaps this restless desire of something better, was implanted in communities as it is in individuals, to prevent the stagnation of human affairs, and to stimulate our nature to its highest capacities of improvement. Our country, rapidly as it has advanced, has not advanced rapidly enough for our ambition. In many respects we are far below the nations of Europe, and we cannot wait with patience until the gradual progress of time shall place us on a level with them. We pant for "more space in the world's thought."—Our homely, domestic joys, our humble, quiet, unostentatious happiness, seems tame and insipid. We sigh for some more splendid fortune. We want the world to ring with our renown—to talk with admiration of fields won by the valour of our troops, of towns and fleets demolished by the thunders of our navy, of charmed senates hanging with breathless rapture on the tongues of our orators, of the sublimity of our poets, the erudition of our scholars, the profound wisdom of our jurists and philosophers. We want to see flaming cities line all our streams, the whole face of our land smiling like a cultivated garden, paved roads and canals intersecting every district, and universal wealth, like a mighty river, rolling its tide from one extremity of the empire to the other. Some of these are legitimate and laudable objects of ambition, while others are purchased at so dear a rate that a desire after them is one of the most unfortunate passions that can enter the breast of a nation. Are we smitten with a passion for glory, that noisy, reeling goddess, who drives her flaming chariot over the earth, delighted with the roar of her own wheels and the gaze which she attracts? We forget that the period of a nation's greatest glory is not the period of its greatest happiness. Its years of tranquil enjoyment roll on unnoticed. Those are too tame a theme for the historic muse, who loves to record daring achievements of valour, struggles of terrific passion, and tragical scenes of suffering. On these she lavishes her powers of description, on these she expatiates at large, while she passes over with brief and careless notice, a much longer space of a nation's existence, unsignalized by striking events, but spent in happy repose. Thus a river may flow on with a deep and quiet current for hundreds of miles, the convenient thoroughfare of the whole population, and yet never appear in the columns of a newspaper, or be honoured with a poet's song; but if in its progress it chances to dash its waters over a precipice and form a frightful cataract, that single spot absorbs all attention and wins all renown. The words of the poet are but too well verified by the history of nations as well as of individuals, that

"The paths of glory lead but to the grave."

Great talents are called forth only by great exigencies. In ordinary times, they slumber unknown, or expend themselves in quiet schemes of domestic usefulness. And shall we regret that no calamitous event occurs to throw these talents into bolder prominence? Shall we wish a whole nation's mighty body to writhe in a convulsive fit, that we may have the pleasure of seeing the action of its larger muscles? Let us remember too, that the same trying times which provoke into public view talents that are valuable, also rouse those that are noxious. If an inglorious tranquility deprives us of the delight which we should receive from sublime exhibitions of virtue, it may save us the pain and the horror of witnessing gigantic powers employed only to destroy. Who of us could desire a volcano to burst forth in our neighborhood, because perchance it might send forth from its bowels some lumps of gold? Do we pant for military renown? Then let us consider what rivulets of blood must be shed to nourish the laurels of a single hero. Let us cast our eyes on Rome in the days of her Julius and her Cato, on France in the days of her Louis XIV and her Napoleon, on England during the campaigns of the Marlborough and the exploits of her Nelson!—Could America be willing to earn such celebrity at such an expense, and pour out, like water, the blood of her sons and the tears of her daughters, merely that she might boast of a few splendid victories. Heaven defend us from such accursed ambition, and such "fatal eminence" in the production of misery!

No we burn with emulation to give birth to illustrious orators? These too, are the product of a nation's vices. It is impending dangers, it is keen suffering, which alone can furnish the requisite subjects, or kindle the requisite passions for the display of eloquence. The brilliant thunderbolt is the child of the storm. Then was it, let me ask again, that appeared the immortal speakers who have illustrated their respective countries, in ancient and modern times. Greece heard not the thunder of her Demosthenes till the Macedonian conqueror was on the march with chains in his hands to put upon her neck: nor did the tongue of Cicero utter its most powerful notes till his country trembled or smarted under the treasons and spoliations of Cataline, Verres and Anthony. France never knew what it was for the voice of a popular debater to command the bayonets of a nation till the concussions of her Revolution struck out the coruscations of Mirabeau. And when was it that the British parliament bowed to the resistless force of human speech, and every Englishman, yea, every descendant of Englishmen, gloried in the claim,

That Chatham's language was his mother tongue?"

It was when the British fleet was battering down our towns, and the British legions were carrying havock through our fields, when the bloody trophies of the Indian tomahawk were shamelessly leagued with British arms, that the indignant spirit of Chatham electrified the senate of his country with such bursts of overpowering eloquence as it had never heard before, and perhaps will never hear again. When was it that the pen of Burke ruled the free minds of his countrymen, like the wand of a magician? It was when the frightful apparition of the French Revolution starting up by his side, awakened all his energy, that he snatched the harp of prophecy and reconstrance, and poured upon the ear of his country such a tide of soul-subduing song, as bound in trance her restless spirits till the season of danger and infatuation was over. To come to ourselves, if the American bosom has ever been beat to the powerful strokes of oratorial eloquence, it was when the expected horrors of war and servitude fired the hearts and the lips of our Henry and our Ames.

Let us not therefore sigh because our Congress-hall does not continually ring with the strains rivaling the noblest effusions of Greece, Rome and England. Our race of great men is not extinct, nor is their influence unfelt when their voices are not heard in the Capitol. It would be an immense mistake to suppose that all the eloquence and all the wisdom which we own, is collected in our Congress, or that those either in Congress or out of it, who make the most noise, are the most important personages of our nation. To borrow an illustration from Mr. Burke, let us not imagine, "because half a dozen grass-hoppers make the field ring with their importunate chink, that they are therefore the only inhabitants of the field, whilst thousands of great cattle repose beneath the shadow of the oak, and chew the cud in silence." It is perhaps as well or better for our country, that in her tranquil days, her great men should be distributed through various parts of the empire, than collected at the metropolis. Our national debates may be less splendid, the world's gaze may be less attracted, but perhaps the nation is the gainer. These valuable characters are the salt of the republic, whose utility depends not on its accumulation in one spot, but on its diffusion. They spread a wholesome seasoning through the general mass. While they are quietly engaged in the pursuits of private life, they are the ornaments of their several neighbourhoods, they diffuse around them the mild radiance of civic virtue, and are the focus of light and heat to their little spheres—at the bar, on the bench, or in the pulpit, maintaining the laws and watching over the morals of their country, setting an example of honest, intelligent patriotism in the midst of their fellow-citizens, correcting their erroneous opinions, liberalizing their narrow minds, staying their headlong passions, teaching them to appreciate the blessings of freedom, introducing among them the improvements of the age, stirring them up to generous enterprises, founding and fostering seminaries of learning, and thus lighting up new suns to illuminate their country when their own last beams shall have sunk in the west. They may, too, without appearing in Congress, be pushing forward the general well-being of the Union by leading useful measures in the legislatures of the several States. Meantime, should any public exigency call for their services, they are ready, at the summons of their country, to guard her councils or to wield her sword.

But I said there were legitimate and laudable objects of our ambition. These are, the culture of our native soil and our native mind—the bringing to the highest pitch of beauty the face of our country and the intellect and morals of our citizens. Be these the aims of American ambition. Let us yield without envy to others the glory of having slaughtered more thousands of our fellow men than we have: of being more shrewd than we in the intrigues of diplomacy. Be it ours by industry, frugality and the hand of art, by a diligent improvement of the blessings of peace and freedom, to make every part of our land smile like the garden of Eden—pressing from the earth's full bosom the greatest possible quantity of nutriment for the increasing millions of her children, and, by every facility of transportation, to send all the proceeds of our labour with ease and rapidity from the mountains to the ocean and from the ocean to the mountains—these are achievements which we may attempt and hope for without guilt and without presumption—victories over impassable matter—the lights of science detecting, and the arm of industry wielding, all the latent faculties of nature, till the subjugation of the inanimate as well as the animated world to the will of man, shall make good the charter allowed him by Heaven, of "having dominion over the works of God's hands."

But there is yet a nobler subject than the surface of the earth for us to meliorate and polish—the ethereal mind. It seems to be an admitted doctrine, that the best guarantee we can have for the permanence of our free institutions, is the intelligence of our people; that the more light they have, the better will they appreciate and the more zealously defend, the precious inheritance bequeathed us by our fathers. Proceeding on this principle, most if not all the members of our confederacy have taken some measures for the promotion of education; some indeed have got greatly the start of others in this race of honour, and are now reaping the fruits of it in those liberal and magnificent public works to which public intelligence will infallibly give rise—while some are left at a mortifying distance behind, retarded by the heavy clogs of ignorance and sordid parsimony. Make a people intelligent, and you make them enterprising. They learn that a judicious expenditure of the public money is the truest economy, the best art of growing rich. But an ignorant community, with the very spirit of a miser, will lie stretched upon its useless hoard, not having the heart to take from it more than farthing by farthing, pining in the midst of abundance, thrusting away in disgrace, and spitefully growling at every counsellor that would persuade it to an enlightened application of its resources, while it entrusts with its keys and chooses as its sentinels the dragons who will guard the precious deposite with the most wakeful eye, the earliest hiss, and the fiercest talons. We may be sure that such a suicidal policy is the offspring of popular ignorance—an ugly child of an ugly mother; and that the surest and speediest means for producing a fairer progeny is to let in light upon the common mind. Has North Carolina the means of doing this, and will she neglect to improve the most valuable of her possessions? Is she so anxious to have all her resources developed as to send the skilful geologist to climb all her mountains, and explore all her caverns, that she may learn what mines of precious metal may lie hid, or what minerals more useful than they, may be transmuted into gold by the hand of industry? And will she be careless of a much richer treasure, the native genius of her sons, that which sheds more lustre on a nation than the gilded palaces of nobles or the gems that sparkle in the diadems of princes? It is by her great men, her men of cultivated talent, that she is to acquire rank and influence in the Union, and draw to herself that share of the national respect and the national treasure to which she is entitled. Is it not to the talents of her advocates on the floor of Congress, (talents which this College has the merit of having nursed) that she now owes the means of opening her harbours and enlarging her commerce? How knows she but among the rude sons of her peasantry lie concealed "hearts pregnant with celestial fire," which want only the breath of education to make them shed rays of glory on their native State! Why does she not look with the eye of a mother on her languishing University, and make it the exuberant nurse of her youthful genius? This she must do, if she would rear within its walls a race of vigorous and majestic growth, and not a breed of dwarfs and starvelings.

The means now in operation throughout the United States for the dissemination of the rudiments of knowledge, have given us already one of the best informed commonalties in the world, foreigners themselves being judges. But this diffusion of moderate intelligence among the throng, is by no means all which our fortunate circumstances warrant us to expect, and prompt us to aspire to. All the heights and depths of philosophy, and all the flowers of elegant literature lie before us, and Europe beckons us to a generous competition. Happy is it that there are so various and so alluring walks in which the restless mind of man can harmlessly employ itself, and not be tempted to seek requisite excitement in the disturbance of society. This is one vast advantage when the genius of a nation takes a literary turn. All its activity is noiseless, all its projects are pacific, all its trophies are unbloody. So many minds find in this way pleasurable exercise and repose, either as writers or as readers, that it is past calculation what a sum of public happiness is thereby earned, and how much national tranquillity is thereby promoted. Many a daring and active spirit that would otherwise have made cannon balls and human heads the toys of its amusements, has, by receiving an early direction towards literature, passed through the world without wielding any more noxious weapon than the grey goose quill, or shedding any more costly liquid than the contents of the ink-horn.

As the public mind advances in intelligence, we may hope that the dominion of reason over the wills and actions of men will gain ground. While society is in its infancy and the minds of men are dark and rude, every thing is carried by brute force. But just in proportion as society advances in refinement, mental powers acquire an ascendancy over corporeal strength. What an inducement this, to bring our minds to the highest state of improvement, that we may possess so powerful an engine for moving the multitude of mankind! How flattering the idea, how stimulating to generous exertion, that, in this enlightened day, by the agency of the press, one potent mind can send abroad its thoughts, as on the wings of the wind, to light upon ten thousand other minds, moulding their opinions, determining their pursuits, and like the harp of Timotheus, now kindling their passions into transport, now lulling them to sleep!

Here, young gentlemen, opens upon you, a glorious motive for pushing your intellectual improvement to the highest point, and also for studying with care the art of elegant composition. As the age advances in refinement and vigour of intellect, its taste will demand the most finished style. No books but those of surpassing merit both in thought and expression will have any chance of public favour or influence. But these *will* exert a sway over successive generations, serving, like the works of Bacon, of Newton, of Locke and of Adam Smith, to effect the most auspicious changes in the researches of philosophy and the administration of governments. A still more sacred use and a still prouder achievement of mental power will it be, if you can, by the medium of the voice or the pen, restrain the vices and purify the morals of your country. What avails our free government, our plentiful and unmolested fruition of every earthly good, if we are the slaves of vice? How is that man the happier for American privileges who makes no better use of his ease and plenty than to imbrute himself by intemperance, reducing his family to shame and want? And is it not a melancholy fact that there are thousands of such wretched men, and of families made wretched by them, in these happy United States? Now if so, of what use to them are all the envied privileges of American citizenship? Less unhappy than these are the toil-worn subjects of an oppressive government, who eat a scanty meal in a mud-walled cottage, and have neither the time nor the means to be intemperate. Thus does vice blast all the fruits of the patriot's battles and the statesman's counsels, and turn the milk and honey of a land into gall! What tribute of national gratitude would repay the merits of that writer who should, by the irresistible force of argument and persuasion, give a death blow to intemperance, that foe to all the peace and charities of the heart, that scourge of our country, that agent and factor of death and hell? If Rome bestowed her highest badge of honour, the civic crown, upon him who had saved the life even of a single citizen, what garlands shall be an adequate recompense for the countless lives saved by him who should dry up that fountain, whose malignant waters not only destroy myriads of the present generation, but threaten to roll down upon posterity a stream of poison about which thousands yet unborn shall gather to "taste the wave and die." Should the writings of Beecher work such a revolution; should their success, so happily begun in the formation of two hundred and twenty Temperance Societies, continue its triumphant career until the whole nation shall be sworn to the virtuous compact, his reputation will mount "above all Greek, above all Roman fame;" future generations will rise up and call him blessed; his country will hail him as the vanquisher of her most dangerous enemy; her matrons will chant his praises while living, and mourn him when dead, as the preserver of the lives and morals of their children, and history will rank his services to mankind above the exploits of Hercules and Theseus, as having rid the earth of a more pestilent monster than any which fell beneath their arms. Similar honours await those who shall overwhelm with the weight of argument, the pathos of eloquence or the flashes of wit, those sins of the honourable and genteel classes, dueling, gaming, profanity and dissoluteness, which maintain credit from the rank of those who practice them, but which ought if possible to be rendered contemptible like the more vulgar vices of lying and stealing.

But doubtless these are changes too vast and goodly to expect from the force of reason or the charms of literature. Will these be able to stem that torrent of voluptuousness and effeminacy which will be apt to pour in upon us from a long course of prosperity? Look at Rome, in the first century of the christian era—mistress of the civilized world, queen of arts and elegancies; yet, by the indignant confessions of her own writers, loathsome for every species of flagitiousness and execrable for every atrocity of crime.* And if you prefer a more modern example, look at France, just before her revolution; the chosen seat of learning and philosophy, the proverbial model of gentle manners and social refinement. But see her passions once let loose, and perhaps no barbaric nation ever exhibited a parallel of savage fury and insatiate appetite for blood. No; in spite of all those favourable circumstances in our situation which have been detailed, we shall, it is to be feared, go the way of all the nations that have preceded us, who fell a prey to their own vices after repelling the attacks of all outward enemies, unless some more powerful principle of self-preservation than any of them possessed, operate in our behalf. And most happily for us such a principle exists among us, and is now in active operation—and that is, the Christian Religion. Never was there a land where that softener of hearts and purifier of morals enjoyed so safe an asylum, and was taught with greater perfection and success. Let its influence once become general, and those vices which are the destruction of a nation will be rooted out, while those virtues which promote its happiness and stability will spring up and flourish. It would seem, from the prophecies of scripture, to be the intention of the Almighty Disposer of earthly affairs, that the state of mankind shall go on to improve, until the earth shall exhibit brighter scenes of happiness and virtue than have ever yet adorned it. If so, that nation may, without presumption, hope for enduring favour which shall lend itself to forward the purposes of Omnipotence; but wo to every people, who shall by depraved morals or armed hostility, stand in the way of these benevolent designs. Here rest the fairest hopes of this country. It appears to be instrumental in the hands of God in accomplishing his designs of "peace on earth and good will to men." If we build upon this rock, it will be a sure foundation, on which we may rear the tower of our national greatness until it reach the skies, whose over-hanging bolts shall be guided innocently off by its cloud-piercing spire. Ten righteous men would have saved a city once from the impending vengeance of heaven, if so many could have been found within its walls, and a ship's crew of two hundred and seventy-five souls were saved from the devouring deep by the sacred presence of an Apostle.* We may then hope that the day of calamity will be averted from our land, or if it come, will be alleviated, for the sake not of the ten, but of ten thousand righteous, whose prayers are unceasingly offered for the nation's welfare, and whose strength and wealth are unsparingly devoted to the advancement of that cause for the consummation of which heaven protracts the date of this terrestrial scene. Now, oh my country, I begin to conceive less trembling hopes of thy preservation. The holy cause of heaven is delegated to thee, and thy person is therefore inviolable. "What dost thou fear?" said the vain glorious Roman to his dismayed pilot, in the storm: "thou bearest Cæsar and his fortunes." But "behold a greater than Cæsar is here." The ship on which Christ is embarked can never sink.

Nil desperandum *Christo* duce, et auspice *Christo*. Winds and waves may toss and vex it, but dare not destroy. Enemies may attack the gallant bark, but there are legions of self-devoted hearts on board, who, on the trial, will gather round the Sacred Freight, and vow to each other never to "give up the ship."

This, then, is the glory which we ought to covet for our country—the glory of moral excellence—the honour of being the most virtuous nation on earth, renowned for justice, for humanity, for truth, for temperance, for industry, for pious gratitude to God, for matchless beneficence to man, making happy every heart within its own spacious boundaries, and feeding from its overflowing abundance the needy of other hemispheres—the umpire of contending nations, the peace-maker of the Universe.

*Vide Horace and Juvenal, passim.

* I trust it will not be deemed too serious for the occasion to refer the reader to the following passages of scripture as an illustration of the above remarks and of the dealings of Providence with nations: Gen. xviii. 32. xix. 22. Acts xxvii. 24. Matt. xxiv. 22.

VIRGIN HEART.

The author of De Vere has made some beautiful observations on the worth and devotion of an unpractised heart. "There is nothing under Heaven so delicious as the possession of pure, fresh and immutable affections. The most felicitous moment of man's life, the most ecstatic of all his emotions and sympathies, is that in which he receives an avowal of affection from the idol of his heart. The springs of feelings when in their youthful purity, and fountains of unsealed and gushing tenderness—the spell that once draws them forth, is the mystic light of future years and undying memory. Nothing in life is so pure and devoted as woman's love. It matters not whether it be for husband or child, or sister or brother, it is the same pure and unquenchable flame, the same constant and immaculate glow of feeling, whose undeniable touchstone is trial. Do but give her one token of love—one kind word, or gentle look, or even if it be amid death—the gentle feelings of that faithful heart will gush forth as a torrent, in despite of earthly bound or mercenary tie. More priceless than the gems of Golconda is a virgin's heart, and more devoted than the idolatry of Mecca, is woman's love. There is no sordid view, no qualifying self-interest in the feeling. It is a principle and characteristic of her nature—a faculty and an infatuation which absorbs and concentrates all the fervor of her soul, and all the depths of her bosom. I would rather be the idol of one unsullied and unpractised heart, than the monarch of empires. I would rather possess the immaculate and impassioned devotion of one high souled and enthusiastic virgin, than the sycophantic fawnings of millions. There is more thrilling felicity derived from an union of two guileless and uncontaminated hearts than all the conquests of Alexander, the wisdom of Socrates, or the wealth of Cœsus would afford. The general world knows nothing of these things. None can appreciate the refinements of pure feeling, but those who by nature or some peculiar property of the mind are qualified to drink of the depths of its gushing and sparkling fountains. None can know the elysium of possessing a heart, until they know the value of a gem as priceless—until they can think of its embodyings as something too holy to be mingled with the grosser images of passion and humanity, until they at least imagine the spirit of a seraph has been clothed with a form of imperishable mortality. When this wild dream mingles with the colder and more calculating visions of life—the world may put forth its anathemas—fortune may shower down its adversities—but in vain—even the sword of Israel [the angel of death,] would scarcely destroy the unutterable ecstacies of the Heaven descending happiness."

MY MOTHER'S GRAVE.

It was thirteen years since my mother's death, when after a long absence from my native village, I stood beside the sacred mound, beneath which I had seen her buried. Since that mournful period, great change had come over me. My childish years had passed away, and with them my youthful character. The world was altered too; and as I stood at my mother's grave, I could hardly realize that I was the same thoughtless, happy creature, whose cheeks she had so often kissed in an excess of tenderness. But the varied events of thirteen years had not effaced the remembrance of that mother's smile. It seemed as if I had seen her yesterday—as if the blessed sound of her voice, was then in my ear. The gay dreams of my infancy and childhood were brought back so distinctly to my mind, that had it not been for one bitter recollection, the tears I shed would have been gentle and refreshing. The circumstance may seem a trifling one—but the recollection of it even now agonizes my heart.

My mother had been ill a long time; and I had become so much accustomed to her pale face and weak voice, that I was not frightened at them as children usually are. At first it is true, I sobbed violently—for they told me she would die; but when day after day, I returned from school and found her the same, I began to believe she would always be spared to me.

One day when I had lost my place in the class, and done my work wrong side outward, I came home discouraged and fretful. I went into my mother's chamber. She was paler than usual, but she met me with the same affectionate smile that always welcomed my return. Alas! when I look back through the lapse of thirteen years, I think my heart must have been stone, not to have been melted by it. She requested me to go down stairs, and bring her a glass of water—I pettishly asked why she did not call a domestic to do it. With a look of mild reproach, which I shall never forget, if I live to be a hundred years old: "And will not my daughter bring a glass of water for her poor sick mother?"

I went and brought her the water, but I did not do it kindly. Instead of smiling and kissing her as I was wont to do, I sat the glass down very quick and left the room. After playing a short time, I went to bed without bidding my mother 'good night,' but when alone in my room, in darkness and silence, I remembered how pale she looked, and how her voice trembled when she said 'Will not my daughter bring a glass of water for her poor sick mother?' I could not sleep—and I stole into her chamber, to ask forgiveness. She had sunk into an uneasy slumber and they told me I must not waken her. I did not tell any one what troubled me, but stole back to my bed, resolved to rise early in the morning, and tell how sorry I was for my conduct.

The sun shining brightly when I awoke, and hurrying on my clothes, I hastened to my mothers' room. She was dead!—she never spoke to me more—never smiled upon me again; and when I touched the hand that used to rest upon my head in blessing, it was so cold that it made me start. I bowed down by her side, and sobbed in the bitterness of my heart. I thought then I wished I could die, and be buried with her; and old as I now am, I would give worlds, were they mine to give, could my mother but have lived to tell me she forgave my childish ingratitude. But I cannot call her back, and when I stand by her grave, and think of her manifold kindness, the memory of that reproachful look she gave me, will 'bite like a serpent, and sting like an adder.'

Little Pickle in France.—A "sweet little fellow" just turned of ten, has been amusing the whole town of Aix with his lively vagaries. Mamma, a widow possessed of some little property, has it seems made a pet of him, as it was very natural she should do from his infancy. Of late, however, his demand for pocket money began to bear rather hard upon her purse, and she mustered up courage enough to say 'No,' at the risk of making him very ill. The poor boy sobbed and pouted and then grew really angry, so he went to the cage, opened and wrung the neck off his mama's favorite canary. This, it might have been imagined, would have brought her to her senses; but from stern necessity, or some other cause, she for once remained obstinate. The astonished darling became still more irate; he broke all the windows, chased his mother and sister out of the house, barricadoed himself in, and then commenced the demolition of the furniture, which he carried on with the most praiseworthy assiduity and perseverance. His mamma would fain have purchased a peace, but it was too late; determined to teach her how to snub him another time, and having fully completed his job in the interior, the insulted Master *** ran up stairs, clambered out upon the roof, tore off the tiles, and seating himself astride a rafter, began to uncase the house, which he expressed his intention of pulling down by degrees. When the post left the town, the "dear child" had already made some progress, and was pelting the people assembled in the streets with bricks and mortar. It is much to be feared that this interesting infant will meet with some accident before he has completed his task.

New York, Aug. 21.

The United States' ship Ontario, under the command of Thomas Holdup Stevens, Esq. went to sea this morning. She is bound to the Mediterranean, and carries out Major Lee, the Consul General to Algiers, who, with Mrs. Lee, went on board yesterday.

Baltimore, Aug. 17.

We understand that a riot took place on the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road on Friday last, in which one man was killed and several wounded. The ringleaders were, we learn, on Friday evening, lodged in jail.

"I wonder how a man of B——s sense came to think of marrying Miss A——" said an antiquated maiden whose feelings toward the youthful of her own sex were not the most liberal; "I don't believe she is capable of conversation, for I never heard her say ten words in my life." Perhaps he chose her for that very reason, replied a friend of the bride, hoping no doubt from her taciturnity that she might not be addicted to *scandal* like many others of her sex.

Count de Montholon, who united his fate to that of Napoleon, and who obtained from him a great fortune as the reward for his devotion, after having dissipated his property in idle extravagancies, has just been condemned by the Court of Correctional Police to imprisonment, for having unduly appropriated to himself the sum of 33,000 francs.

Pride is as loud a beggar as want, and a great deal more saucy.—*Saville.*

Maximum and Minimum.—There are advertised to be seen in London for one shilling, a gentleman *seven feet six inches* in height, and twenty-nine years of age, and another gentleman *twenty-six inches* in height, and forty-five years old. How would the Tariff men rate duty on these articles?

FOREIGN.

New York, August 22.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The Boston papers of yesterday morning, furnish us with extracts from London papers to the 22d ult. inclusive, received by the Liverpool at that port, from Liverpool, which she left on the 24th ult.

They add nothing to our accounts previously received, of the operations of the belligerents, but contradict very explicitly, the rumor of a divided Ministry in England.

In the United Kingdom the depression of trade continued. We have by this arrival the news of the failure of Samuel R. Brooks, an American merchant and consul at Manchester. The failure is stated in round numbers at 80,000*l.*

A letter from Manchester under date of July 16, says that trade had arrived at a most lamentable state; foreign trade was at a stand-still, and in business for home consumption there was next to nothing done. Farther details will be found under the commercial head. There were also rumors of changes in the British Ministry. The high tory Journals are extremely bitter against Wellington. Some extracts on this subject will be found in our columns. O'Connell would be re-elected without opposition.

Boston papers to the 30th June had reached Liverpool. Francis B. Ogden, Esq. Consul of the United States at Liverpool, arrived at that port on the 21st.

London, July 22.

The Wellington Administration is as firm as ever was Lord Liverpool's in the days of its greatest popularity. True, it has been beset with difficulties—true, it had prejudices to remove—animosities to soften—long cherished opinions to grapple with and controvert—but it has performed its task manfully; has put forth its Herculean energies, and is now in full enjoyment of its triumph. Were it even otherwise, were it ricketty—embarrassed—beset with treacherous friends and factious opponents, still, with the country in its favor, with the opinions of every honest man in the three kingdoms to second it, it could scarcely fail in time to gain strength, substance, and the materials of durability. But it is the very conviction of its strength that has so hotly arrayed our ultra cotemporaries against the Wellington administration. This it is that they can neither forget nor forgive.—*Sun.*

The Morning Journal of the 22d contains the following article. We are all anxiety for "the day of the unsealing:"—"We have the best authority for stating that his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland has been prevailed upon by His Majesty to postpone his journey to Berlin for several days. The motives for this will soon transpire. The King is sensibly alive to the state of the country, and the communications from every quarter have been to open the eyes of his Majesty to the dreadful evils which alike degrade the Monarch and afflict his people. There is a crisis at hand; and in a few days it will be in our power, our lips being then unsealed, to disclose facts which will place a certain noble and imperious personage in a light which, if we mistake not, will be an antidote to his hectic dreams of ambition."

Coming to the point.—At one of the English public meetings to aid manufacturers, it was proposed among other things to apply to Government to take from the clergy all the revenue beyond a decent allowance, and apply the same to the reduction of the malt and other taxes which press heavily upon the poor. The income of the clergy in the British kingdom is nearly fifty millions of dollars, and in all France, which is called "a priest-ridden country," the income of the church is about seven millions.

"The law's delay."—A suit in London commenced in the reign of Charles the first, has just been settled by which a Dr. Boucher recovered 40,000*l.* Who pays the costs?

French Critique on Milton.—Milton is a tedious barbarian, who writes a commentary in ten books of rambling verses on the first chapter of Genesis. He is a slovenly imitator of the Greeks: he disfigures creation, and instead of producing the world by the fiat of God, like Moses, sets the Messiah to bungle at tracing out with a pair of compasses a celestial manufacture. He spoils Tasso's hell and devils; and makes Satan a casuist in divinity. Upon the whole, the *Paradise Lost* is obscure, whimsical, and disagreeable.

A jockey residing in the west of England, having a horse to sell some short time ago, a person who wished to purchase desired, as is customary, to see his paces; upon which the jockey placed his son, a lad about ten years old, on the horse's back, who had not proceeded many yards before some doubts came across his mind, whether the animal was his father's or not. Checking the horse, he inquired of the latter, in an under tone, "If the horse was to be rode for to *buy*, or to *sell*."

More Reform.—The Pacha of Cairo has ordered the beards of all the Mussulmen in his district to be shaved. They have now to swear by their chins.

Anecdote.—The late Dr. Nisbet, celebrated for his profound erudition and ready wit, being asked how he would define modern philosophy or infidelity, replied, "It consists in believing every thing but the truth, and that in exact proportion to the worst of evidence; or, to use the language of the poet, in making windows to shut out the light, and passages to lead to nothing."

Remarkable presence of mind.—On Wednesday week the daughter of Mr. Farquharson Bankerd, Sterlingshire, (Geo.) was standing near a bee-hive. The hive suddenly threw off a swarm, and alighted on the young woman's head. It completely covered her hair, face, breast and shoulders, so that she could neither see nor speak. In this situation she remained without moving, until her father brought a hive, and the bees entered it, without her receiving a single sting. Had she ran away or irritated the insects by striving to remove them, the consequences might have been fatal to her.

Inquisitive people are the funnels of conversation; they do not take in any thing for their own use, but merely to pass it to another.—*Steele.*

Nothing is so great an instance of ill manners as flattery. If you flatter all the company, you please none; if you flatter only one or two, you affront the rest.

Swift.

Pensacola, Aug. 18.

ARRIVAL OF THE FALMOUTH.

The U. S. Ship Falmouth, Captain Morgan, arrived at this Port on Wednesday last, after a passage of 7 days from Havana.

The Falmouth for the last 30 days, has been cruising on the north side of Cuba, between Havana and Matanzas. We are informed by an officer on board, that no direct information had been received at Havana from the Spanish expedition that recently sailed for Mexico. A report was current that the squadron had been seen off Se Sal, some short time since. There has been some sickness among the shipping at Havana. The City in other respects continues healthy. The officers and crew of the Falmouth are all well.

The Grampus, Captain Latimer, is giving convoy from Havana and Matanzas once a week. They have heard of no piracies.

We are induced to hope that the report, heard by Captain Vorhees at Trinidad, relative to the assassination of our Minister at Mexico, is unfounded—a letter had been received at Havana by Mr. Gray the former American Consul, from Mr. Mason, Secretary of Legation at Mexico—dated 30th June, at which time they were all well—Commodore Porter was staying at Mr. Poinsett's house.

Gazette.

By a gentleman who arrived here on Thursday last, direct from New Orleans, we regret to learn that the yellow fever is raging there with unparalleled mortality. The number of deaths on Saturday the 8th inst. was 80. For several days previous, the number of deaths varied from 50 to 80 daily. The fever, as yet, is principally confined to strangers.

Many of the Mexicans, who have recently moved to New Orleans, had fallen victims to disease.

Great alarm is said to exist among the inhabitants; and many of them have left the city.—*Pensacola Gaz.*

The Rochester Daily Advertiser of Wednesday last mentions that the depreciation in the price of cotton goods, which has caused the stoppage of so many factories at the eastward, is beginning to be attended by similar consequences in that quarter.

The same paper adds:—"The failure or stoppage of the eastern establishments throws such an immensity of cotton goods into the market, and at such reduced prices, that prudence dictates a suspension of manufacturing operations till the present cloud blows over, and the market is restored to a condition which will afford the manufacturer a moderate remuneration. Shirtings are and have been for some time brought from the eastward, and retailed for less than they can possibly be manufactured here or elsewhere. This is owing to the forced sales and sacrifices consequent on the distress among the New England manufacturers; and so long as this is the case, it would be not only folly, but madness, for our cotton manufacturers to waste their time and capital in ineffectual efforts to stem the torrent. With these views, the Messrs. Alcotts have stopped their factory in West Bloomfield; and have concluded to manufacture no more at this place than may be necessary to keep their machinery in order till the return of better times. The new factory erected here by them a short time since, cost between $30,000 and $35,000.

Unexampled Abstinence.—Mr. Reuben Kelsey, a respectable young man of Fairfield, in this county, aged about 26, is said to have subsisted on nothing but cold water for more than *forty days!* His mind seems to have been partially abstracted, and he has chiefly kept his room, apparently averse to any intercourse, for nearly three years past. The quantity of food taken by him for the last twelve months is supposed to be less than that required for the ordinary nourishment of an infant; but during the period first named, neither persuasion, threats, or force, have been effectual to make him swallow the least sustenance of any kind. Some particles of food crowded between his teeth two weeks ago, were discharged from his nostrils directly after, and no further compulsion has been used. He is described as wasted to a ghastly skeleton; still he is thought in a great measure to retain his senses, and to enjoy the benefit of sleep. This affecting case is believed to be almost unparalleled, and has thus far baffled all the efforts of medical skill.

Little Falls Gaz.

Chesnut Bark.—The bark of the chesnut tree contains twice as much tanning matter as oak bark, and nearly twice as much coloring matter as logwood. The coloring substance of chesnut bark is to that of Campeachy logwood exactly as 1.857 to 1. Leather prepared with this substance is more firm and solid, and yet more supple. This bark is the best substance for making ink; mixed with iron it becomes a blue-black. The liquor drawn from this bark appears blue at the outside like indigo; but it gives on paper the finest black. In dying it has a greater affinity for wool than sumack and gall nuts. The color obtained from this substance is unchangeable by air and light.

On Tuesday evening, about 5 o'clock, Christopher Riley, who resided at the corner of Front street and Old slip, died suddenly on Gouverneur's wharf. Riley, in the afternoon, had drunk a large quantity of wine from the bung of a cask, which caused his sudden death.—*Gazette.*

There never was any party, faction, sect, or cabal, whatsoever, in which the most ignorant were not the most violent: for a bee is not a more busy animal than a blockhead. However, such instruments are necessary to politicians; and, perhaps it may be with States as with clocks, which must have lead weight hanging at them, to give motion to the finer and more useful parts.—*Pope.*

Suicide.—Mr. William McFarlane Saul, Cashier of the Bank of Orleans, put an end to his existence on the 5th inst. by shooting himself with a pistol. The ball entered the left side, passed through the heart, and was extracted from his right side. At the moment he perpetrated the act, a Committee of the Board of Directors was occupied in examining the quarterly accounts and counting the cash. On the table, in the direction where he committed the suicide, a letter was found, addressed to the Board, in which Mr. Saul stated himself to be a defaulter to the Bank in the sum of eight thousand dollars, and that he had no means of paying it.—*Norfolk Beac.*

The trial of *George Swearingen*, for the murder of his wife in Alleghany county, Maryland, has just taken place, and resulted after a laborious investigation, in his conviction. He was, at the time of the perpetration of the deed, Sheriff of the county, and highly respected as a citizen. He fell a victim to the wiles of a woman named *Rachael Cunningham*, to whom from all accounts, Milnwood, in the tragedy of George Barnwell, was an unequal match. Possessing, perhaps as great a share of personal beauty as was ever lavished on a human being, she prostituted it to the vilest purposes. Instigated by her machinations, Swearingen murdered the partner of his bosom. For her he sacrificed every thing—fortune, honor, fame, and for her he is to die a felon's death.—*Ral. Reg.*

Temperance and Prosperity.—A dintinguished merchant of Boston recently informed the Rev. Mr. Cleaveland, of Salem, that the principal trader in a town in New Hampshire, who had regularly bought all his goods of him, and had been obliged always to obtain them on long credit, remarked, this spring, when he came to purchase his usual supply of spring goods "I shall ask you sir, to credit me for only one half of what I buy, and that half for only six months—and the next time I shall pay you for all my goods in ready cash. O," said this delighted trader, "we are all becoming thrifty, prosperous men, at ——, we are growing rich. We expend less than one eighteenth as much for ardent spirits as we did two years ago.—And the consequence is, our farms, and fences, and buildings, are all rapidly improving, and we shall soon be a wealthy town, a peaceful, a happy town!"

N. B. The town referred to expended a few years since, for ardent spirits, annually, *nine thousand dollars;* more than $8,500 of which is now saved. When to this we add the superior health, vigour, and prudence, of temperate men, it is not surprising that the people are growing rich and prosperous. There is no village in the land where the people would not grow rich if they would totally abstain from the use of ardent spirits.

N. Y. Observer.

An honest Confession.—Mr. —— informed me that one of his acquaintances was conversing with a retailer of spiritous liquors on the wickedness of helping men to drunkenness and ruin, when a distiller came in, who had amassed a large estate from the manufacture of the drink of drunkards, to whom the question was put, "Is it right to sell spirits?" He replied, "Why, I've made all my property by it." Well, but is it right to furnish mankind with the means of their ruin? "The people will have it at any rate, and I may as well have the benefit of the trade as others." That's not the question. Is it right for you to make gain out of the wickedness and misery of drunkards, and ruin of their families? "If I must answer," said the distiller, "I say that though I get my living by making rum. *he's a fool that drinks it.*"—*Jour. of Humanity.*

From the Daily Advertiser.

The state of Delaware has abolished their militia system altogether. The Philadelphia Aurora says that it is a creditable act, and we cherish the hope that Pennsylvania and other states will follow the example. It has been estimated that it costs the state of Pennsylvania and its citizens upwards of three millions of dollars annually to support the caricature of an army—to perpetuate a series of periodical nuisances; to scandalize and bring into contempt the military art; to corrupt the morals of the people, &c. without the least particle of benefit, immediate or prospective, to the state. The Aurora further says—

"It has been established by the concurrent testimony of most of the eminent military men of the country, that the militia laws, as universally enforced and observed, in place of promoting military science and discipline, produce a direct contrary result. No dispassionate person, who has ever witnessed our militia musters, trainings, and battalion days, will for a moment doubt the correctness of this conclusion. As military displays, they are a ridiculous burlesque—as schools of vice, deplorable:—many a youth is there initiated into the practice of drunkenness, and the records of the county courts bear testimony to the violence done to morality.—Insubordination, disorder, and debauchery reign predominant and uncontrolled."

The Commercial states that one may now go from New York to Saratoga Springs for *nine shillings*, and found! The other day a steamboat took passengers to Sing Sing for *nothing*. By and bye, people will be paid for travelling.—*Gazette.*

An Edinburg paper of the 22d, states that "the small pox is extremely prevalent amongst the higher class of society. *It seems to have been now* (says the paper) *thoroughly ascertained that the preventive quality of vaccination wears out in seven or eight years.*"

The *Lobelia Inflata*, a plant that grows spontaneously in different parts of North America, has lately been found a specific for asthma. Dr. Cutler, an asthmatic, having been effectually cured by it, has published a treatise on its virtues; and Dr. Andrew, of Glasgow, has also found it to merit the character Dr. Cutler and other eminent physicians have given it.

From the Virginia Advocate.

We lay before our readers to-day from the works of Mr. Jefferson now in the press, a protest against the exercise of power by the General Government over the subject of Internal Improvement. The letter which precedes it, to Mr. Madison, will explain its history. We presume that some difficulty, suggested by the latter, prevented the destination, which the author had, conditionally, given to it. Of the nature of that difficulty we are not apprised, whether it arose from any doubts as to the justness of the constitutional argument, or as to the expediency as to time and occasion. We do not, for a moment, entertain the thought that Mr. Madison entertains any doubts on the constitutional question. Besides that the principles on which the protest denies the exercise of power by the General Government over the subject of Internal Improvement, rest on the same grounds of argument and authority so fully developed and unanswerably enforced in his celebrated report, his own public act in refusing his sanction to a law having the exercise of that power for its object, leaves no doubt on the subject.

There is one suggestion in the protest which has our cordial assent. We allude to the suggestion of conferring the power, so long contested, on the General Government, at the same time guarding its exercise against abuse and corrupting patronage. We have no idea that the Federal Government will cease to exercise it. Unlike the usurpations of the second administration of the government, this offers to the people obvious and direct benefits, while the principles on which the opposition to it rests, are questioned by many, and their pernicious consequences, not obvious to the general mind, are denied, and in truth, remote and prospective merely, though in our mind not the less certain. On each proposition to apply money to an object of Internal Improvement, opposition will be renewed on the floor of Congress, and perhaps by the Virginia Legislature, equally vain as opposition has heretofore been. The law will pass—the money be appropriated—the hands of usurpation will be strengthened by each successful struggle; opposition to governmental encroachment weakened; the confidence of the friends of the constitution betrayed, and their hopes disheartened. In improving and opening high-ways of commerce and intercourse between the States, the government assumes the character of a benefactor to the people, who, in the certain prospect of immediate good, either cannot see or will not acknowledge the remote mischiefs which may follow in its train. It is in truth the sop to Cerberus.

To James Madison.

MONTICELLO, DECEMBER 24, 1825.

DEAR SIR: I have for some time considered the question of Internal Improvement as desperate. The torrent of general opinion sets so strongly in favor of it as to be irresistible. And I suppose that even the opposition in Congress will hereafter be feeble and formal, unless something can be done which may give a gleam of encouragement to our friends, or alarm their opponents in their fancied security. I learn from Richmond, that those who think with us there are in a state of perfect dismay, not knowing what to do, or what to propose. Mr. Gordon, our Representative, particularly, has written to me in very desponding terms, not disposed to yield indeed, but pressing for opinions and advice on the subject. I have no doubt you are pressed in the same way, and I hope you have devised and recommended something to them. If you have, stop here and read no more, but consider all that follows as *non avenue*. I shall be better satisfied to adopt implicitly any thing which you may have advised, than any thing occurring to myself. For I have long ceased to think on subjects of this kind, and pay little attention to public proceedings. But if you have done nothing in it, then I risk for your consideration what has occurred to me, and is expressed in the enclosed paper. Bailey's propositions, which came to hand since I wrote the paper, and which I suppose to have come from the President himself, shew a little hesitation in the purposes of his party; and in that state of mind, a bolt shot critically may decide the contest, by its effect on the less bold. The olive branch held out to them at this moment may be accepted, and the Constitution thus saved at a moderate sacrifice. I say nothing of the paper, which will explain itself. The following heads of consideration, or some of them, may weigh in its favor.

It may intimidate the wavering. It may break the Western coalition by offering the same thing in a different form. It will be viewed with favor in contrast with the Georgia opposition and fear of strengthening that. It will be an example of a temperate mode of opposition in future and similar cases. It will give us the chance of better times and of intervening accidents: and in no way place us in a worse than our present condition. I do not dwell on these topics; your mind will develope them.

The first question is, whether you approve of doing any thing of the kind. If not, send it back to me, and it shall be suppressed; for I would not hazard so important a measure against your opinion, nor even without its support. If you think it may be a canvass on which to put something good, make what alterations you please, and I will forward it to Gordon, under the most sacred injunctions that it shall be so used as that not a shadow of suspicion shall fall on you or myself, that it has come from either of us. But what you do, do as promptly as your convenience will admit, lest it should be anticipated by something worse.

Ever and affectionately yours,

TH. JEFFERSON.

The solemn declaration and protest of the Commonwealth of Virginia, on the principles of the Constitution of the United States of America, and on the violations of them.

We, the General Assembly of Virginia, on behalf, and in the name of the people thereof, do declare as follows:

The States in North America which confederated to establish their independence on the Government of Great Britain, of which Virginia was one, became, on that acquisition, free and independent States, and as such, authorized to constitute Governments, each for itself, in such form as it thought best.

They entered into a compact (which is called the Constitution of the United States of America) by which they agreed to unite in a single government as to their relations with each other, and with foreign nations, and as to certain articles particularly specified. They retained at the same time, each to itself, the other rights of independent government, comprehending mainly their domestic interests.

For the Administration of their federal branch they agreed to appoint, in conjunction, a distinct set of functionaries, legislative, executive, and judiciary, in the manner settled in that compact: while to each, severally, and of course, remained its original right of appointing, each for itself, a separate set of functionaries, legislative, executive, and judiciary, also, for administering the domestic branch of their respective governments.

These two sets of officers, each independent of the other, constitute thus a *whole* of government, for each State separately; the powers ascribed to the one, specially made federal, exercised over the whole, residuary powers, retained to the other, exercised exclusively over its particular State, foreign to each to the others, as they were before the compact.

To this construction of government and distribution of its powers, the Commonwealth of Virginia does religiously and affectionately adhere opposing with equal fidelity and firmness, the usurpation of either set of functionaries on the rightful powers of the other.

But the federal branch has assumed, in some cases, and claimed in others, a right of enlarging its own powers by constructions, inferences, and implied deductions from those directly given, which this Assembly does declare to be usurpations of the powers retained to the independent branches, mere interpolations into the compact, and direct infractions of it.

They claim, for example, and have commenced the exercise of a right to construct roads, open canals, and effect other internal improvements within the territories and jurisdictions exclusively belonging to the several States, which this Assembly does declare to be not been given to that branch by the constitutional compact, but remains to each State among its domestic and unalienated powers, exerciseable within itself and by its domestic authorities alone

This Assembly does further disavow, and declare to be most false and unfounded, the doctrine that the compact, authorising its federal branch to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States, has given to it thereby a power to do whatever *they* may think, or pretend, would promote the general welfare, whose construction would make that, of itself, a complete government, without limitation of powers; but that the plain sense and obvious meaning was, that they might levy taxes necessary to provide for the general welfare, by the various acts of power therein specified and delegated to them, and by no others.

Nor is it admitted, as has been said, that the people of these States, by not investing their federal branch with all the means of bettering their condition, have denied to themselves any which may effect the purpose: since, in the distribution of these means they have given to that branch those which belong to its departments, and to the States have reserved separately, the residue which belong to them separately. And thus by the organization of the two branches taken together, have completely secured the first object of human association, the full improvement of their condition, and reserved to themselves all the facilities of multiplying their own blessings.

Whilst the General Assembly thus declares the rights retained by the State—rights which they have never yielded, and which this State will never voluntarily yield—they do not mean to raise the banner of disaffection, or of separation from their sister States, co-parties with themselves to this compact. They know and value too highly the blessings of their union as to foreign nations and questions arising among themselves, to consider every infraction as to be met by actual resistance. They respect too affectionately the opinions of those possessing the same rights under the same instrument, to make every difference of construction a ground of immediate rupture. They would indeed consider such a rupture as among the greatest calamities which could befall them; but not the greatest. There is yet one greater, submission to a government of unlimited powers. It is only when the hope of avoiding this shall become absolute and desperate, that further forbearance could not be indulged. Should the majorities of the co-parties, therefore, contrary to the expectation and hope of this Assembly, prefer, at this time, acquiescence in these assumptions of power by the federal member of the government, we will be patient and suffer much under the confidence that time, ere it be too late, will prove to them also the bitter consequences in which that usurpation will involve us all. In the mean while, we will breast with them, rather than separate from them, every misfortune save that only of living under a government of unlimited powers. We owe every other sacrifice to ourselves, to our federal brethren, and to the world at large, to purse with temper and perseverance the great experiment which shall prove that man is capable of living in society, governing itself by laws self-imposed, and securing to its members the enjoyment of life, liberty, property, and peace; and further, to shew that even when the government of its choice shall show a tendency to degeneracy, we are not at once to despair but that the will and the watchfulness of its sounder parts will reform its aberrations, recall it to original and legitimate principles, and restrain it within the rightful limits of self-government. And these are the objects of this Declaration and Protest.

Supposing then, that it might be for the good of the whole, as some of its co-States seem to think, that the power of making roads and canals should be added to those directly given to the federal branch, as more likely to be systematically and beneficially directed, than by the independent action of the several States, this commonwealth, from respect to these opinions, and a desire of conciliation with its co-States, will consent, in concurrence with them, to make this amendment of the compact, in the way established by that instrument, and provided also, to be sufficiently guarded against abuses, compromises, and corrupt practices, not only of possible but of probable occurrence.

And as a further pledge of the sincere and constant attachment of this Commonwealth to the Union of the whole, so far as has been consented to by the compact called "The Constitution of the United States of America," (construed according to the plain and ordinary meaning of its language, to the common intendment of the time, and of those who framed it,) to give also to all parties and authorities, time for reflection and consideration whether, under a temperate view of the possible consequences, and especially of the constant obstructions which an equivocal majority must ever expect to meet, they will still prefer the assumption of this power rather than lose the acceptance from the free will of their constituents, and to preserve peace in the meanwhile, we proceed to make it the duty of our citizens, until the Legislature shall otherwise and ultimately decide, to acquiesce under those acts of the federal branch of the government which we have declared to be unauthorised, and against which, in point of right, we protest as null and void, and never to be quoted as precedents of right.

We therefore do enact, and be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia, that all citizens of this Commonwealth, and persons and authorities within the same, shall pay full obedience at all times to the acts which may be passed by the Congress of the United States, the object of which shall be the construction of post roads, making canals of navigation, and maintaining the same in any part of the U. States, in like manner as if the said acts were, *totidem verbis*, passed by the Legislature of this Commonwealth.

Jack-Cade-ism.—The following is taken from a paper published at Memphis in Tennessee:

"Well, indeed, may the 'gentlemen' of Nashville sing praises to their college! Well may they exult in their tens of thousands of dollars, in its support! For it is in the pervading and pestiferous effects of colleges that their gentility takes its origin, and finds its support! But we, who can as little boast of the gentle blood that runs in our veins, as of the thousands of dollars that lie in our coffers—we shall take leave to act differently. We shall take leave to denounce the University of Nashville, and every such institution within our union, as enemies to our well being, as conspirators against the equality on which our government is based, as traitors to that cause, the support of which our fathers pledged their sacred honors."

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 3, 1829.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

The friends of Internal Improvement in this state will read with pleasure, in the following article, a deserved compliment paid to the indefatigable industry and untiring zeal of our fellow citizen, Dr. Caldwell. The notice here taken of the efforts making in this state in favor of internal improvement, should stimulate us in the good work. The eyes of the whole union are upon us, and will not our pride be awakened? Let us but arouse ourselves to action, and the reproach will be speedily wiped from North Carolina, that she holds "an inferior rank;" let it be shown that our citizens can be active and enterprising; that we are animated with pride and patriotism in a no less degree than our fellow citizens of other portions of the union; that we have not only a "Clinton of the south," but a host of active minds and willing hands to assist, in rearing up lasting monuments for the benefit of ourselves and our posterity, that shall bear a comparison even with the boasted canals and rail roads of the north.—*Hillsboro' Recorder.*

From the Baltimore Evening Post.

We are glad to learn from the Raleigh (N. C.) papers, that the cause of internal improvement is gaining ground in that state. There seems to have been a spirit excited which, we trust, will not be suffered to languish. Meetings have been held in various portions of the state, and vigorous resolutions have been adopted. We were particularly pleased with an able and interesting report from a Meeting at Hillsborough. Such noble principles, and such reasons for exertion as that document inculcates, cannot but have their due weight in the breast of every reflecting man. They appeal with irresistible force to all the feelings which can actuate the inhabitants of the state;—the feelings of interest, of state pride, and patriotism. Dead must be that heart that cannot respond to them.

North Carolina has always held an inferior rank among the component parts of the Union. What can have been the cause? Surely not its geographical extent. In this point of view, she could claim a proud elevation. Is it to be ascribed to nature, who has closed the mouths of her rivers, and blockaded her inlets? Is it because she has no internal resources? Alas! no; to none of these causes can it be ascribed; these are circumstances, to the extent supposed not warranted by fact. To what then is it owing? We must say, however painful it may be, (and we speak from actual observation,) that it is wholly and entirely owing to the want of activity; to the apparently utter listlessness of its inhabitants. Nature, it must be acknowledged, has not bestowed upon them all the facilities of commerce. Yet she has not shown herself totally hostile. Beaufort has an excellent harbour, easy of access from the ocean, and in every respect is admirably situated. How easily, by an active and enterprising people, might it be made a place of vast importance? How easily might it be connected with Newbern, one of their principal cities. Rail-roads branching from this last mentioned place to various portions of the country, would bind them in indissoluble bonds, and give to that community, which has now the weakness of a child, the firmness and vigour of a giant.

We observed, last week, in our city, the President of the University of the state. His object was, to examine particularly the construction of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail road,—a proud and honourable monument of determined perseverance and vigorous enterprise. That gentleman, for two years past, has, with laudable industry and untiring zeal, been attempting to rouse the inhabitants of North Carolina from their slumbers. He has reasoned with them; he has pleaded with them; he has appealed to their pride; he has called upon their patriotism. We believe that his voice has not been raised in vain. We trust that he will continue his praiseworthy efforts not dishearted by neglect, or the clamorous opposition of noisy demagogues; not to be thwarted by scruple; not to be terrified by prejudice; not yielding to obstacles thrown in his way by the envious; not silenced by the malicious. The Clinton of the south will, like the Clinton of the north, from such exertions, be entitled to the most endurable of all rewards:—"the praise of having been an useful citizen of the state and member of society, the highest that man can bestow or receive."

Gold.—In April last we visited the Gold region, and we have ever since been confident, that sooner or later, the precious metal would be found in this County. The similarity of our soil, the abundance of flint rock and soapstone, intermixed as it is with copper and iron pyrites, together with other indications, induced the opinion that there was Gold in Wake. A few days since, a gentleman who is concerned in a Mine in Davidson county, discovered Gold in a piece of quartz, on the plantation of Mrs. Catharine Rhodes, a few miles west of this city. A very handsome specimen is said also to have been found in the same neighborhood on the land of Mr. John Rex. These discoveries will doubtless lead to more particular examinations, which, we feel certain, will develope deposits of considerable extent.—*Ral. Reg.*

Gold! Gold!—In the sixth volume of the Philadelphia Magazine, we find the following singular prediction by Dr. *Girtanner* of Gotitngen. Let those who read it rejoice by anticipation, at the easy manner, in which their great-grand-children will realize golden dreams. "In the nineteenth century (says the Doctor) the transmutation of metals will be generally known and practised. Every chemist and every Artist will find Gold.—Kitchen utensils will be of Silver and Gold, which will contribute more than any thing else to prolong life, poisoned as we are at present with the *oxydes* of Copper, Lead and Iron."—*Ral. Reg.*

Riot and Death.—A "certain portion of the population" of Cincinnatti lately undertook to hasten the departure of the colored people from that City agreeably to law, by storming their dwellings. In consequence of one of these night attacks, a shot was fired from one of the houses attacked, which occasioned the death of a young man named Herricks, (one of the assailants) in a few hours after.

ELECTION RETURNS.

For the State Legislature.

Onslow.—Edward Ward, S; R. B. Hatch and J. B. Thompson, C.

Lincoln.—Daniel Hoke, S; Bartlett Shipp and A. H. Loretz, C. State of the poll: Senate, Hoke 840, Robert H. Burton 272. Commons, Shipp 1447, Loretz 1464, D. Conrad 602, blank 317.

Rutherford.—John McEntire, S; Joseph McD. Carson and James Graham, C.

Burke.—Merritt Burgin, S; David Newland and Joseph Neill, C.

Columbus—[*heretofore published incorrectly.*]—Jas. Burney, S; Luke R. Simmons and Rich'd Wooten, C. State of the poll in Sampson County.—Senate, D. Underwood 330, E. C. Gaven 302. Commons, Dixon Sloan 680, Archibald Monk 635, Kornegay 434.

Haywood, Macon, and Hyde counties only remain to be heard from.

The following is the state of the Congressional poll in the neighboring district:

	Holmes.	*Dudley.*
Sampson county,	910	127
Duplin,	345	611
Bladen,	346	140
New Hanover,	536	408
Onslow,	18	645
Brunswick,	224	308
Columbus,	172	94
	2551	2333

218 majority for Holmes.

Tennessee.—The following gentlemen are elected Members of Congress, viz: Robert Desha, John Blair, Prior Lea, James Standifer, J. C. Isaacs, John Bell, James K. Polk, Cave Johnson, and Col. Crockett. Messrs. Standifer and Johnson are new members.

William Carroll has just been elected, by the People of the State of Tennessee, to be Governor of that State for the ensuing two years. He has formerly filled the same office, and was elected this time without opposition.

Gabriel Moore has been elected by the People of the State of Alabama, to be Governor of that State, of which he has for several years past been one of the Representatives to Congress—without opposition.

"The Crisis."—The Alexandria Phœnix of Tuesday, under this head, thus speculates upon possible occurrences and present prospects:

"Through the instrumentality of Providence, the President is, at present, incapable of attending to the high and responsible duties of his office. The Secretary of War attends the President in his retirement for a season. The government of the nation is thus thrown into the hands of the Secretaries of State, the Treasury, and the Navy—the Attorney-General and the Postmaster-General. We need hardly repeat how much we deplore this posture of affairs; and the proper respect which is due to the Chief Magistrate of the Nation would restrain us from saying any thing concerning it, but for another consideration, which must present itself to every man's mind,—and that is, that this posture *may be* changed for another and far different one. Strenuously and conscientiously as we opposed the President's elevation, and decided as we are in the condemnation of many of his acts, we should lament this as a *calamity* to the nation.

The Vice-President, we conceive, could not enjoy the confidence of the people in any degree, acting as President of the Republic. He would come into office without their suffrages, with predilections against a portion of them, with a mind soured and biased, and, we fear, a settled determination to overthrow some of those great principles which are so pleasing to a majority of our citizens. Acting in conjunction with the officers of government we have named—themselves, or some of them, not remarkable for their talents or their liberal views—we could have no reason to expect a very honest or very capable administration. It is not for us to speak further of this 'consummation devoutly to be' prayed *against.*"

We have never witnessed more unremitted and unpardonable attempts to poison the public mind against an individual *not a candidate for office*, than almost daily meet our eyes in the shape and style of the above paragraph. They are the emanations of party spirit of the worst kind, not having even the plea of a desire to keep a man out of office, to atone for their virulent injustice. The Vice President has been constitutionally chosen to fill the office of President in case of the happening of that contingency which we too should deplore, but not because we believe the government would be administered with one whit the less regard for the nation's prosperity or the perpetuity of her admirable institutions. He would *not* come into office *without* their suffrages, nor, we believe, notwithstanding the bold assertion above, without their confidence. The people who recollect his devotion to the cause of his country in the time of her peril, his patriotic and powerfully eloquent efforts on the floor of Congress during the last war, which gained him, young as he was, the honorable distinction of leader of the republican party in Congress, at a time when that party could boast of a Lowndes, a Crawford, a Cheves, &c. &c.—who recollect his admirable administration of the War Department, in which he brought order out of chaos—who have witnessed his devotion to the duties of his present office, and his refusal, at the expense of all the calumny that could be heaped upon him by such presses as the Alexandria Phœnix, to assume an authority not delegated to him as President of the Senate—The people, we say, whom he has so long, so ably, and so faithfully served, cannot have lost confidence in him. But even supposing this could be possible, what imaginable advantage can be derived from thus endeavoring to prejudice and embitter still more the minds of the people against him? Can it prevent the happening of that contingency, or Mr. Calhoun's succeeding to the vacant office, in case it should unfortunately happen? If either of these objects could be effected there would be some excuse for decrying Mr. Calhoun.

How the Phœnix became possessed of the information on which it charges Mr. Calhoun with entertaining "prejudices against a portion of the people," and the monstrous "determination to overthrow some of those great principles which are so pleasing to a majority of our citizens," we cannot tell—certainly not from the conduct of Mr. Calhoun, at any period of his eventful life. Such notions have no existence beyond the heated imaginations of a few partizans. For own part, we honestly believe, that there is no more honorable, patriotic, or talented man in the country than the Vice President, and we have no fears for the safety of the Republic, should it ever fall to his lot to direct its destinies.

The President.—We learn that the President's health has been much benefited by his visit to the Rip Raps, where he has chiefly remained since his arrival, inhaling the salubrious ocean breeze, and daily taking the salt water bath. He receives no visits of ceremony, it is said, but is at all times accessible and affable to those who call on him merely *en passant*, and appears to enjoy a fine flow of spirits for an invalid.—*Nor. Herald.*

Gen. William Gregory has been appointed Post Master at *Elizabeth City, (N. C.)* in the room of Mr. Isaiah Fearing, *removed.*

North and South.—A match race (5,000 each stake, two mile heats) will be run for, over the Union Course New York, on the 3d of October next, by W. R. Johnson's three year old colt (full brother to Arab) by Sir Archie, and J. C. Stevens' three year old Filly by Eclipse.

At a meeting of the Directors of the State Bank on Tuesday last, Col. John Bell, of this city, was appointed Cashier of the Salisbury Branch of that Institution, in the place of Col. Tharp, resigned.

We have pleasure in stating, for the information of merchants and others, who may have occasion to make payments to the North, that Checks or Bills of Exchange on New York can be obtained at the State Bank, in exchange for notes issued by the Institution at Raleigh, at a premium of one-half per cent; or at a premium of one and a half per cent. for other current Bank notes.—*Ral. Reg.*

Map of North Carolina.—Governor Owen has received a letter from Gen. Gratiot, Chief Engineer of the United States, stating that the Secretary of War has ordered Lieutenant *W. H. Harford*, a highly scientific graduate of the Military Academy, in compliance with the request of the Governor to assist *John McRae*, Esq. of Fayetteville, in making a compilation of the Map of this State, the materials for which have been collected by that gentleman.

It may reasonably be hoped that the assistance thus afforded Mr. McRae, will enable him speedily to issue a correct Map of the State, a work which is much needed by our citizens.—*Raleigh Star.*

Punctuality.—It is due to Mr. Ephraim Mann, Sheriff of Tyrrell, and Mr. Walter Davenport, Sheriff of Lenoir, to state that they have been the first to settle their annual accounts with the Public Treasurer for the present year.—*Raleigh Register.*

By the long continuance of damp and rainy weather, serious injury has been done to the *Cotton* crop. We never knew cotton to present such a rank, luxuriant growth; which is very unfavorable to the formation of new bolls, and the perfection and opening of those already formed. *Corn* was never larger and more thrifty in its growth, than at this time; but it is too wet, even for this crop.—*West. Carolinian.*

Death of Cows.—It has been so damp and rainy for some time past, that a disease has been engendered among the cattle, (called by some the black or red water) which is carrying them off very fast. One gentleman in this town, has lost three or four; and others have lost one and two each. Some persons are of the opinion that it is the *mushroom* which is killing their cattle. The disease is confined mostly to *milch cows.* Some hogs have died, apparently from the same cause.—*Ib.*

Storm.—On Monday last this section of the country was visited by a very severe storm of wind and rain. Showers (some heavy) had fallen, daily, during the week preceding; but on Monday the rain fell in torrents, accompanied with a violent wind, throughout the day. We have heard of no injury from the wind, except the blowing down of fences, trees and corn, and shattering the blades. From what we have learned, greater damage, we fear, has been done by the rain. It has caused a considerable freshet in the creeks in this vicinity; and we understand the lowground corn and cotton has been much injured by overflowing; and that several bridges have been swept away, and the mill dams broken, by the flood. The bridge over Walnut creek, on the stage road, one mile south of this city, Hollamon's Bridge, a little below it, and Coman's still lower, on the same creek, were carried off. The bridge across Crabtree, at Olive's, and several others on the same creek, were also carried away. Capt. Hunter's Saw Mill dam, on Walnut, was broken; William Boylan's mill, 7 or 8 miles above this city, Capt. James Speight's mill, in the same neighborhood, and several others, (owners' names we have not learned,) in different directions, were carried away. Thus, have we had, as was truly predicted by our Almanack, a *flood.*

Raleigh Star.

Charleston, Aug. 27.

Accounts from Georgetown represent the late gale as having been very severe in the neighborhood of that place, and particularly about North and South Islands. On Sunday the wind was alarmingly high, and during the night amounted to a hurricane. It abated, as it did with us, early on Monday morning. About 12 o'clock on Sunday night, the wind changed to N. W. (it had previously been at N. E.) which kept back the tide, and probably prevented disasters which might otherwise have happened. The tide at high water on Sunday evening is said to have been 8 or 10 inches above the height of a full spring tide. The schr. Rice Plant, Capt. Corson, (loaded and waiting for wind) was driven high and dry on South Island. No injury worth mentioning is said to have been done in Georgetown. According to the account from which the above is taken, the crops have sustained considerable damage—but a letter of the 24th to the editor of this paper, leads us to hope that fears of material injury are unfounded.

From the Albany Daily Advertiser.

Extract of a letter to the Editors of this paper, dated Canandaigua, August 22.

"We have still more indictments growing out of the Morgan excitement. E. J. Roberts, the Editor of the Craftsman, appeared in Court to-day, with his sureties, and entered into recognizance for his appearance at the Oyer and Terminer, in January next, to answer two bills presented by the grand jury. The one for a libel on the Hon. John C. Spencer, the special counsel, and the other for a libel on the Court and Jury which sat in judgment on John Whitney.

Advantage of being drunk.—A stage-coach near London (Eng.) ran over the leg of a drunken woman laying in the road. She was carried to St. Bartholomews Hospital and the leg amputated—the stump bandaged, and every thing placed in apple-pie order before she became sober—or was aware of the accident or the operation. As the Yankees would say, "she must have been pretty considerably in for it."

Our greatest glory is not in never falling, but rising every time we fall.—*Confucius.*

EXCERPTS.—*For the Observer.*

The mutability of human affairs, and the instability of human grandeur and power, are remarkably exemplified in the life of James 2d, the abdicated King of England.

This unfortunate monarch, (says Smollett, in relating his death,) since the miscarriage of his last attempt for recovering his throne, had laid aside all thoughts of worldly grandeur, and devoted his whole attention to the concerns of his soul. Hunting was his chief diversion; but religion was his constant care. Nothing could be more harmless than the life he led; and, in the course of it he subjected himself to uncommon penance and mortification. He frequently visited the poor monks of La Trappe, who were much edified by his humble and pious deportment. His pride and arbitrary temper seem to have vanished with his greatness. His religion certainly opened and improved the virtues of his heart, though it seemed to impair the faculties of his soul. [Quere?] In his last illness he conjured his son to prefer his religion to every worldly advantage, and even to renounce all thoughts of a Crown if it could not be obtained without offering violence to his faith; and recommending to him the practice of justice and christian forgiveness, died with great marks of devotion, Sept. 16, 1701.

In Milman's Fall of Jerusalem, the High Priest is represented as announcing the departure of the Divine Presence from the Holy Temple previous to its destruction, in the following expressive language:

Israel hear! I do beseech you
Brethren, give ear! It was but now
I sate within the Temple, in the Court
That's consecrate to mine office—On a sudden
The pavement seemed to swell beneath my feet,
And the Veil shiver'd, and the pillars rock'd,
And there, within the very Holy of Holies,
There, from behind the winged Cherubim
Where the Ark stood, noise, hurried and tumultous,
Was heard, as when a king with all his host
Doth quit his palace. And anon, a voice,
Or voices, half in grief, half anger, yet
Nor human grief nor anger, even it seemed
As tho' the hoarse and rolling thunder spake
With the articulate voice of man—it said,
LET US DEPART.

Communications.

'*Abdullah*' was received too late for this day's paper.

FOR THE CAROLINA OBSERVER.

Mr. Editor: I am glad to observe the writer in the last Journal who says, he is "Not a Methodist," has too much modesty to make an open and direct attack upon the opinion of "the wise and good of the community;" and that he is difficulted to find any fault, even of the humble attempt of the Methodist Conference to stop "the desolating vice." For who so vile as openly to declare war against "the wise and good" of any community, and advocate desolating vices in our favoured country, whose blood-bought liberties and high privileges must expire, when as a nation, we shall have forgotten the Hand that saved us, by being carried away with the corrupt stream of 'desolating vice?'

I fear, to use a vulgar proverb, "the gall'd steed winces." And if there is an exception to the morality of "the Magistrates of Cumberland County," that "Not a Methodist" knows very well, and can tell *himself*, without further enquiry, who it is. Is not a corrupt fountain more or less poisonous in all the ramifications of the streams that emanate from it? And are Magistrates and Representatives in every respect a 'separate' and 'distinct' class of citizens? And could the abominable, drunken bribery by which voters are annually insulted, be put down, would it not tend to purify every class of officers in the government? Leaving "Not a Methodist" to consider these queries, I conclude, admiring alike his "charity" and his accusation against me of base slander.

ANOTHER METHODIST.

[The following was intended for our last week's paper, but was not received till after that paper was published:]

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Hale: A *Magistrate*, under the signature of "Not a Methodist," in the Journal of yesterday, has given the public a bagatelle of balderdash which, from his ignorance of the subject or some other cause, cannot be comprehended. However, if he will condescend *to try again*, and let us know in what particular he means to be understood, or what he wishes to defend, perhaps I may be able to tell him where the shoe pinches most.

A METHODIST.

Thursday Morning, August 27.

DIED,

In this town, on Tuesday morning last, Mrs. GRACE HAWLEY, consort of Mr. Samuel T. Hawley, leaving an extensive circle of relatives and friends deeply to lament the early loss of an amiable and affectionate companion.

Also, yesterday, after a short illness, Mr. JOHN S. PYLE, a native of Chatham County, in the 19th year of his age.

Near Fort Gaines, Georgia, on the 4th ult. after an illness of 11 days, of bilious fever, Col. JOSEPH HODGES, late of this county, in the 30th year of his age. Col. Hodges and family had left this county only about three months ago, with a view to settle upon his farm in Georgia, and had scarcely fixed himself in his new home, when he is cut off, in the prime and vigor of manhood, leaving a wife and two young children there, and many relatives and friends here, to mourn his untimely end. To shew the estimation in which he was held in this county, it is only necessary to refer to the unanimity with which he was repeatedly elected to our State Legislature, up to the period of his leaving the State.

In Moore county, on the 20th ult., Mr. JAMES McNEILL, formerly of Robeson county, in the 55th year of his age.

At Mobile, Ala. on the 7th ult. the Rev. WILLIAM H. JUDD, a native of New London, Con. eldest son of the Rev. Mr. Judd, formerly of this town.

At sea, while on his passage from Cuba to this country, on the 8th ultimo, Mr. THOMAS TRYON, of Wethersfield, Con., formerly a merchant of this place, and highly respected by all who knew him.

At the Falls of Tar river, in Edgecombe county, on the 25th inst., aged about 50 years, Mr. JOEL BATTLE, proprietor of the Cotton Manufactory, &c. at that place, and a useful and highly esteemed citizen.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Cotton, $6¾ a 7¾. Bagging, yard, 20 a 24. Bacon, 6 a 6½. Candles, mould, 14. Coffee 13 a 16. Corn, 45 a 50. Flour, 4$ a 4 75, 25. Iron 5 50 a 6 50. Flaxseed, 75 a 80. Lard, 6. Lead, 8. Shot, per bag, 2 50 Lime, 2 50 a 3. Molasses, 30 a 33. Nails, cut, 8 50 a 9, wrought, 18 a 20. Oats, 25 a 27½. Sugar, common $8½ prime $10½ Salt, Liverpool 75 a 80. Steel, American, 8 a 9. Tobacco, leaf, $3. Ap. Brandy 35. Whiskey, 22½ a 25. Wheat, new 70 a 75.

U. S. Bank Notes 1¼ to 1½ per cent. premium.

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the Subscriber, about the 20th ult., a small *HOUND DOG*, marked as follows: black back and sides, white belly, white inside of his legs, small blaze in his face, ears dark brown, tail long, tipt white and always carried up the right side. Five Dollars will be paid for information sufficient to convict the thief if stolen, or Two Dollars for information that will lead to the recovery of the Dog.

JOHN WADDILL, Jr.

Fayetteville, Sept. 2, 1829. 39-3w.

Notice.

ON *TUESDAY*, the 22d September next, will be sold at the late Dwelling House of Col. B. W. Williams, in Moore County, Ten likely

Young Negroes,

Among whom there is a very valuable family consisting of a young man, his wife and three girl children. Credit will be given to the 10th of January next, purchasers giving bond with approved security.

A. McBRYDE, Ex'r.

August 22, 1829. 39-2w.

Virginia State LOTTERY,

TWENTY-FIRST CLASS.

To be drawn at Richmond, Va., 16th Sept. 1829.

Highest Prize, $10,000!

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$10,000	40	of	100
1	of	5,000	51	of	60
1	of	2,500	51	of	50
1	of	1,995	102	of	30
20	of	1000	102	of	20
20	of	500	1350	of	10

Whole Ticket $5, *Half* $2 50, *Quarter* $1 25,

To be had of

Yates & McIntyre,

Managers, No. 25, Broad street,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

☞Orders from the Country (free of postage) will be promptly attended to.

September 3.

Drawing on the 8th October.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY,

NO. 6, for 1829.

COHEN'S OFFICE—BALTIMORE, August 25, 1829.

☞This Scheme is arranged on the ODD AND EVEN SYSTEM, which is continued in consequence of its established and unrivalled popularity. By this mode of drawing (which is secured by letters patent under the seal of the United States) the holder of two tickets or two shares is *certain of obtaining at least one prize, and may draw three!* and in proportion for any greater quantity.

The drawing of Scheme No. 5, will take place on the 9th September, too early however for distant adventurers to make investments: the Commissioners, therefore, in order to permit those at a distance to avail themselves of the chances offered by these popular Schemes, at this time announce the Scheme of No. 6, the drawing of which will take place on

Thursday, the 8th October.

HIGHEST PRIZE,

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	5,000 Dolls.	is	5,000 Dolls.
1	prize of	1,000 Dolls.	is	1,000 Dolls.
1	prize of	500 Dolls.	is	500 Dolls.
1	prize of	200 Dolls.	is	200 Dolls.
4	prizes of	100 Dolls.	is	400 Dolls.
10	prizes of	50 Dolls.	is	500 Dolls.
50	prizes of	10 Dolls.	is	500 Dolls.
100	prizes of	5 Dolls.	is	500 Dolls.
100	prizes of	4 Dolls.	is	400 Dolls.
5,000	prizes of	3 Dolls.	is	15,000 Dolls.
5,268	prizes, amounting to			24,000 Dolls.

Only 10,000 Tickets in the Scheme. Not one blank to a prize!—the whole payable in CASH, which *as usual at* COHEN'S OFFICE, can be had the moment they are drawn.

Tickets $3—*Halves* $1 50—*Quarters* 75 *Cts.*

To be had in the greatest variety of Nos. at

Cohen's Office,

No. 114, Market Street, Baltimore,

Where the two great Capital Prizes of

One Hundred Thousand Dolls. each

were sold in former Lotteries, and where more Capital Prizes have been sold than at any other office in America.

*** Orders, either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application. Address to

J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS,—*Baltimore.*

☞*The Register, containing the Official List, will be forwarded immediately after the drawing, to those who may request it.*

Baltimore, August 25, 1829. 39-3w.

POETRY.

The following beautiful lines form no idle picture of the fancy. How many a female, bred up in ease, in affluence and refinement, and afterwards made happy in the husband of her choice, has been doomed at length to realize the sad reverse here described.

SOLILOQUY OF A DRUNKARD'S WIFE.

* * * Time was when much he lov'd me,
When we walked out at close of day t' inhale
The vernal breeze—ah, well do I remember
How then, with careful hand, he drew my mantle
Round me; fearful lest the evening dews
Should mar my fragile health. Yes, then his eye
Look'd kindly on me; when my heart was sad,
How tenderly he wiped my tears away,
While from his lips the words of gentle soothing
In softest accents fell.

How blest my evenings, too, when wintry blasts
Were howling round our peaceful, happy dwelling,
O, it was sweet, the daily task perform'd,
By the swept hearth, and cheerful fire to sit
With him I loved; to view with glistening eye,
And all a parent's fondness, the budding graces
Of our little ones.

* * * Then ye had a father,
My lovely babes, now more than helpless orphans!
Thy mother more than widow's grief has known;
Yes, sharper pangs than those who mourn the dead
Seiz'd on my breaking heart, when first I knew
My *lover, husband*—O, my earthly all,
Was dead to virtue! When I saw the man
My soul too fondly lov'd, transformed to brute,
O, it was then I tasted gall and worm-wood!
Then the world look'd dreary! fearful clouds
Quick gather'd round me; dark forebodings came:
The grave before was terror; now it smil'd;
I long'd to lay me down in peaceful rest,
There to forget my sorrows. But I liv'd!
And O, my God! what years of wo have followed!
I feel my heart is broken. He who vow'd
To cherish me—before God's altar vow'd
Has done the deed. And shall I then upbraid him—
The husband of my youthful days—the man
For whom I gave my virgin heart away?
Patient I'll bear it all.

* * * Peace, peace my heart!
'Tis almost o'er. A few more stormy blasts,
And then this shatter'd, sickly frame will fall,
And sweetly slumber—where the weary rest,
The wicked cease from troubling!

Large Peaches.—We saw last week, some very fine peaches, which grew in this vicinity, several of which measured in circumference between eleven and twelve inches.—*Ral. Reg.*

Negroes wanted.

CASH will be given for young and likely Negroes. Apply to L. FITZHARRIS.
August 25, 1829. 38-4w.

THE ATLAS,

Or Literary, Historical & Commercial Reporter.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, BY T. D. PORTER & E. PRESCOTT.

IN acknowledgment of the support by which our labors have been thus far encouraged, and to make the ATLAS still more conducive to the gratification and advantage of its patrons, we propose, after the 15th of September next, to issue regularly *a second edition of the paper*, after the plan of Bell's Weekly Messenger in London.

The object of this arrangement is, to furnish to such of our readers as may not feel interested in commercial matters, a substitute for the contents of the last page, of a character more suited to their taste; and thus to give a new feature to the work, and a kd to the attractions of our journal: at the same time, being published at a later hour, it will afford an opportunity to transmit the most recent news on occasions of importance.

Such of our present subscribers as may prefer to receive *the second edition* will please to give us timely notice; and those ordering the paper in future are requested to state explicitly which edition they require; the *first* being that in which the commercial intelligence will always be contained. The expense of each to subscribers will be the same; but all must expect to receive constantly either the one or the other, according to the selection they may make; since changes can only be effected at the half yearly periods of each subscription.—Letters relating to the subject will not be attended to unless they come free of postage.

Runaway

FROM the Subscriber, on the night of the 3d of August, a Black Indented Girl named *LEVINA ARTERS*, tall and slender made, aged about seventeen years. Whoever will return her to me or secure her, and give me information so that I get her again, shall be suitably rewarded. All persons are forbid harboring her on penalty of the law.

CONSTANT JOHNSON.
August 20, 1829. 37 3w.

White Lead.

50 Kegs WHITE LEAD, just received and for sale by JNO. HUSKE.
August 12, 1829. 36tf.

To the Afflicted.

HADLOCK'S
Vegetable Sirup & Powder,
FOR DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THE Proprietor of this Medicine, after repeated trials of its virtues, which have been attended with the most signal success, now offers it to those who are afflicted by the wasting diseases which it is designed to relieve, in full confidence that it will be found efficacious, particularly if taken in the *incipient* stages of these diseases.

For two years past, this Medicine has been prepared in the form of a powder, and taken as an infusion, with the most happy success. It is now offered to the afflicted in the form of a Sirup or in Powder, as the patient may prefer, under the conviction, that either form will produce the same happy result. Those who consult convenience, and seek what is at once agreeable to the palate and salutary to the whole system, will give a preference to the Sirup, as it is already prepared and fit for immediate use. Among its most prominent qualities the following may be mentioned, as entitled to particular consideration. It promotes that gentle perspiration which is deemed healthy, and checks those sweats which are morbid and pernicious. It relieves chronic affections, and congestion of the lungs, by giving force to the languid circulation. It assuages cough. It promotes a free and mild expectoration. It removes pain from the chest. It relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration. It corrects obstinate costiveness, and thus leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Thus, it is found, that those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs, readily yield to this powerful remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and that it restores the patient to that bodily vigour which that cruel disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, would very speedily destroy.

Certificates respecting the virtue of this Medicine will accompany each bottle. Price $2 50 a bottle, or $24 a dozen. For the Powders, $1 per bottle, or $9 dollars a dozen

JAMES HADLOCK.
Fayetteville, N. C. February, 1829.—12-tf

Lafayette Hotel,

HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

RICH'D COCHRAN

HAS taken the above Stand recently occupied by Mr. Wm. Tracy, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage; the conducting of this Establishment is placed under the superintendance and control of his

Father and Mother,

Who will endeavor to give general satisfaction. The Hotel is in a central situation, spacious and well furnished.

He deems it unnecessary to expatiate upon the various inducements which this House presents to Travellers, or to make a profession of extraordinary merit on the occasion.

For *BOARDERS* or *TRAVELLERS* who wish to be retired, there is a House detached from the Hotel, not far from the seat of business and contiguous to the Court House, which affords comfortable and pleasant Lodging Rooms.

A *BATHING HOUSE* is attached to the premises, where a Cold or Warm Bath will be furnished on short notice.

July 31. 82-tf.

General Stage Office.

THE *only* general authorized Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, which the following Stages arrive at and depart from, *by order of the Proprietors:*

Camden, Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Raleigh, and Petersburg Stages, daily

Norfolk Stage, departs every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday.

Wilmington Stage, departs Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Western Stage, Rockingham, Wadesborough, &c arrives on Thursday and departs on Saturday.

Passengers are certain of securing seats in any of the above Stages, and receiving correct information as to the several routes. R. COCHRAN

☞ As statements have been made, and are made, calculated to deceive and mislead the Public, and Travellers particularly, the Proprietor of the above Hotel, with the consent and approbation of the Proprietors of the Several Stages, subjoins the following certificates:

Mr. Cochran,—We have received your note of this date, and have in reply to say, that we consider the Lafayette Hotel as our Stage Office, agreeably to our letter to you of the 1st August, 1828

C. & P. MALLETT,
Proprietors of Charleston, Camden, and Tarborough Stages.
March 28, 1829.

The Lafayette Hotel is our only authorised Stage Office where seats can be taken.

O. & D. SALTMARSH,
Proprietors Raleigh and Petersburg Stages.
R. W. LATIMER,
Proprietor Wilmington Stage.
D. A. DAVIS,
Agent Western Stage.

Fayetteville, April 2, 1829.

Anson Hotel,

WADESBOROUGH, N. CAROLINA.

THE Subscriber returns his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support he has heretofore received, and in soliciting a continuance of those favors, assures those who may visit this place in Court weeks, as well as Travellers and persons of pleasure, that they will find at this Establishment comfortable accommodations; his arrangements being such as to enable him in future to devote more of his own personal attention to the Establishment; he therefore begs leave to assure all those who may have the goodness to call on him, that no pains will be spared on his part, to render their situation as comfortable as possible.

His Table will be furnished with the best the country and market affords. His Bar will be constantly supplied with the choicest of Domestic Liquors. His Stables are large, and shall be attended with experienced and honest Ostlers, and he best provender, &c. INGOE D. CASH.

Wadesborough, Feb. 4, 1829. 10tf.

Notice.

WHEREAS, by a Deed of Trust made and executed to the Subscribers, on the 28th day of last month, by *Jesse & Stephen Birdsall*, all their Real and Personal Estate, Stock of Goods in this place and at Raleigh, Notes, Bonds, Accounts, &c. as therein expressed were assigned to us, in Trust, for the purposes named in said deed

Now, therefore, this is to require all persons indebted to the said firm of J. & S. Birdsall, to come forward and pay the same without delay to J. Birdsall, whom we have appointed our Agent for the purpose of collecting the debts and settling the accounts—and for the further purpose of disposing of the Stock of Goods now on hand, which he will continue to do at very reduced prices, previous to the time of sale of the whole property, contemplated for next month.

JOHN McLERAN,
HUGH McLAURIN, } Trustees.
June 11, 1829. 27tf.

For Sale.

A GENERAL assortment of *Dry Goods, Hardware, and Cutlery.*

50 pieces Cotton Bagging. Bale Rope & Twine.
10 Tons Bar Iron & Steel assorted.
25 Kegs Cut Nails assorted.
100 Kegs London & Phila. White Lead in Oil.
50 Bags Coffee, Pepper, & Spice.
25 Barrels Brown, 10 do Loaf Sugar.
5 Hhds. Old Whiskey. Teas, & Wines.
English Castings & Duponts Powder.
200 Sacks & Bags.

J. HUSKE.
Nov. 13, 1828

$20 Reward.

RANAWAY from our Mills at Wilmington, four or five weeks since, a dark mulatto Man named CHARLES, 26 or 27 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches in height, and stoutly built. We purchased Charles in January, 1826, he has wrought with our Carpenters most of the time since. He was formerly owned by Mr. Louis Readie, of Meville's Creek, Beaufort county, 15 miles below North Washington, on Pamplico.

We have some cause to suspect that he may have joined some runaways belonging either to Sampson or Wake county.

We will give Twenty Dollars for his apprehension and delivery to us, or Ten Dollars on his being safely lodged in any Jail in the State.

C. & P. MALLETT.
Fayetteville, May 17, 1827.—19-tf.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, &c.

Just received and for sale by the Subscribers,

5 Hhds. and 30 bbls. *prime SUGAR,*
30 hhds Molasses,
60 bags Coffee,
20 casks Lime,
10 kegs Nails,
10 boxes Sperm Candles,
10 do. imperial and gunpowder Teas.

WILLKINGS & CO.
January 29, 1829. 18tf.

Mansion Hotel,

HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA.

L. JUDD PARDEE,

Formerly of JUDD'S, and recently of the CITY HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public, that he has rented the *MANSION HOTEL*, situate in the centre of business in this town, and that the same is now open for the reception of Boarders and Travellers.

The Premises have been, lately, completely repaired and painted. The extensive range of Parlors, Dining, Dancing, and Bar Rooms are all newly furnished. The Chambers supplied with *New Beds and Bedding*, and the Stables well provided with Fodder and Grain and faithful Ostlers. His Bar contains the choicest Wines and Liquors, selected by himself in Philadelphia, and his Larder will afford at all times, the best provisions of the market and delicacies of the seasons, while his *charges will be moderate* to suit the difficulty of the times.

Having had long experience in two well known Hotels in Philadelphia, and intending to devote his entire attention to this establishment, he assures the Traveller and the Public, every exertion, with the advantage of that experience, is pledged for their comfort, repose, and gratification, and for the good management of the Mansion Hotel.

General Stage House.

THE following daily Stages arrive at and depart from the Mansion Hotel, viz: Charleston, Georgetown; Cheraw, Camden, Columbia, and Augusta, and Tarborough and Norfolk Lines. The Norfolk Line departs on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Sundays. Rooms and other comforts are at all times ready for all Stage Passengers and Families in private conveyances passing through this place, with moderate charges, to suit the difficulty of the times.

L. JUDD PARDEE.
Fayetteville, North Carolina, March 31, 1829.

☞ As statements have been made to mislead Stage Travellers, and prejudice them against this Hotel, the Subscriber subjoins the following note from Messrs. C. & P. Mallett, Proprietors of the Norfolk, Charleston, and Camden Lines of Stages:

Fayetteville, 31st March, 1829.

Mr. L. JUDD PARDEE: *Dear Sir:* We have received your letter on the subject of our Stages, and have in reply to say, that any Passengers from the Mansion Hotel shall be as much assured of their seats as from any other House, and our Drivers are instructed to call regularly for them, and to carry such Passengers there as may choose to go.

We are, respectfully,
C. & P. MALLETT.

A neat BATHING ESTABLISHMENT has just been added to the Hotel, where *Cold and Warm BATHS* will be furnished at short notice.

July 16. 32tf.

For Sale,

40 Kegs FFF. Gunpowder,
10 Barrels Loaf Sugar,
10 Ditto Linseed Oil.

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.
August 20, 1829. 37tf.

Advertisement.

HAVING closed our Office in Fayetteville, N. C. we hereby constitute and appoint LOUIS D. HENRY, Esq. of that place, our true and lawful Attorney, to collect and receive all the remaining debts due to us in North and South Carolina, with full authority to grant discharges for all sums paid him on our account.

The Letters of Attornies heretofore granted by us to H. H. Potter and W. L. Dodge, are hereby revoked.

ROBERT JAFFRAY & CO.
DAVID B. CRANE & CO.
New York, 3d July, 1829.

Hats.

I have just received, and will continue to keep on hand, (being supplied from a manufactory in N. York) an assortment of fashionable HATS, and offer them at New York Retail prices.

W. L. HAWLEY.
Jan. 29, 1829.

Piano Fortes.

2 Elegant *PIANO FORTES*, L. Ricket's make for sale on liberal terms, by

WILLKINGS & CO.
July 23, 1829. 33tf.

Williamson Whitehead,

HAS on hand and will sell low for Cash or Country Produce:

3 Hhds. N. O. Sugar,
100 bbls. different qualities do.
20 bbls. white Brazil do.
160 bags Coffee,
20 hhds. Molasses,
60 kegs cut Nails,
1500 bush. Liverpool Salt,
300 do. Alum ditto.
300 sacks Liv. Salt,
10000 lbs. Bacon,
2000 do. Lard.
April 30, 1829. 21tf.

Private Boarding House.

MY House is open for the accommodation of Boarders, on reasonable terms, by the year, the week, or the day. And I would take School children for any length of time.

H. POTTER.
Fayetteville, Jan. 21, 1829—7tf.

Paper.

WRITING, Printing, and Wrapping *PAPER* of various kinds may be had low, at the store of Messrs J. & S. Birdsall, or at the Paper Mill, in Fayetteville.

Rags.

HIGHEST prices paid in cash for *RAGS* of all descriptions, at the Paper Mill in Fayetteville.
June 19, 1828. 97-tf.

For Sale,

TANNER'S OIL, in barrels,
London Porter, and
50 kegs White Lead, ground in oil, at a reduced price to close a consignment.

JNO. HUSKE.
March 18, 1829. 15tf.

Candles.

30 Boxes Fayetteville Mould CANDLES for sale.

WILLKINGS & CO.
June 10, 1829.

BLANKS

Of all kinds, neatly printed, are kept constantly for sale at this office.

FEMALE SEMINARY.
Mrs. Bowen,

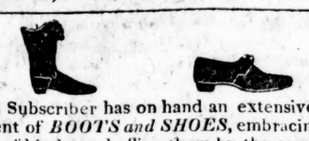
FORMERLY the principal Tutress in the Academy of this place, has returned from South Carolina, where she has for the last two years conducted an extensive Female Academy—and has now established a Female Seminary in this place, in which she will teach every branch of Science taught in other Public Institutions in this State, together with the ornamental branches of Needle work, Drawing and Painting She has associated with her in this Institution, Madam PERRY, who will give lessons in Music and teach the French Language. Mrs. Bowen flatters herself, that her exercises as a Tutress for many years, have gained for her such a reputation as will entitle her to public patronage. Her terms are as follows:

For Board and Tuition, $130,

Exclusive of Music and the French Language, for which there will be a separate charge.

N. B. Mrs Bowen will accommodate a few of the young Ladies who may come to this Institution from abroad, with Board and Lodging, and for others will procure accommodations in private families of the highest respectability in this place.

Fayetteville, N. C., Jan. 1, 1829.



THE Subscriber has on hand an extensive assortment of *BOOTS and SHOES*, embracing every variety of kinds, and offers them by the case, dozen, or at retail, low for cash.

ALSO,
Northern Sole LEATHER,
Harness ditto.
Upper ditto.
Philadelphia calf Skins, (first quality,)
Seal Skins,
Cochineal and blue goat coach Linings,
Hatter's Linings, shoe thread, &c. &c. &c.

In addition to the above, he has connected the

Manufacturing Business,

And will have made to order, every variety of men's, women's and children's Boots and Shoes of the best materials and warranted workmanship.

WM. L. HAWLEY.
Fayetteville, April 16, 1829. 19tf.

New Cheap
FANCY STORE.
Henry L. Jones,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has, by the last arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, received an entire new assortment of desirable *Spring GOODS, Patterns of the newest style*, all of which have been selected with THE UTMOST CARE; which, with his former stock, makes his assortment worthy the attention of the public, and will be sold as low as any Goods of the same kind, ever offered in this market. Among his assortment will be found the following

CHOICE GOODS:

Extra super blue Saxony Cloths,
Ditto black, Oxford and steel mixt ditto.
Handsome light and dark cassimeres,
Ditto light and dark Angola ditto.
1 case do. silver gray, for summer wear,
A great variety of extra fine Valentia, Marseilles, silk and swansdown vesting,
2 cases black and blue Circassians, very cheap,
Fine black Lastings, and Denmark satteens
Handsome brown and white linen drillings, fine
Do. super French and Russia do.
Green, red & col'd flannels. Sup gauze & Welsh do
3 cases 7-8 & 4-4 superior soft dressed Irish Linens
7-4 8-4 and 10-4 table diaper
Irish Sheetings and Russia do. and diaper
Fine 6-4 cambric dimity. Do. low priced
2 cases handsome blk bombazetts. do. figd & col'd do
2 cases low priced Leghorn flats, very cheap
1 case do. really handsome.
A great variety of Fancy Calicoes, comprising every description of colours and newest style
3 cases 4-4 5-4 & 6-4 super jaconet muslins
Super corded and checked do.
Fine and low priced cambric muslins, assorted
Super extra plain and figd mull muslins
Book muslins, plain and figd do. needle worked
3 pieces extra rich figd Swiss muslins
Do. handsome plain do. White and col'd cravats
Linen cambric and linen cambric handkerchiefs
3 cases fine long lawn, very cheap
An eleg't assortm't of handsome inserting trimmings
A beautiful assortment of French and English thread laces and edgings
Do. bobinet & insertion lace, all widths and patterns
7-8 & 4-4 fine bobinet laces
4-4 5-4 & 6-4 black & white bobinet lace veils
Handsome worked capes and collars

Domestic Goods.

3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 brown shirtings and sheetings
3-4 7-8 & 4-4 super Washington & sea isl'd shirtings
3-4 7-8 & 4-4 indigo apron checks, some very fine
Osnaburgs, Dowlas, 4-4 porter sheetings
Linen and cotton buckrams [colors.
A great variety of plain and striped domestics, fast
Foundation muslins, mosquito netting, &c.

Silk Goods.

Rich figd Gros de Naples. Extra blk Italian Lustring
Double chain blue and blk Gros de Naples
Handsome coloured do. (unusually cheap)
1 case of fine and low priced black bombazine
Extra fine Palmerines, a new and beautiful article
Do. black Italian Netts, very fine
Rich crape de Lyons, and black barege
Pink, white, green, straw, & blue colored Florences
Sinchews and sarsnetts. col'd bareges & battistes
Rich barege and silk hdk'fs. Real Thibet wool do.
4-4 and 5-4 do. Shawls. Scarlet merino do.
Extra handsome Lithographic Shawls
A great variety of dress shawls of every description.

Cutlery, &c.

Rodger's fine pen knives. Do. pocket do.
Low priced dirk do. Fine & low priced steel scissors,
Breakfast and dinner knives and forks, in setts,
Extra fine razors in cases, warranted good,
Heming & Son's best needles. Clark's spool cotton,
Do. sewing thread, all colours. Linen & cot. tapes,
Black and white cotton cords. Steel knitting pins.
Gilt and steel buckles, Do. low priced.
Ladies' woodstock gloves. Col'd horseskin & kid, do
English & French Silk do. Gentlemen's do. assortd.
English & French silk hose. Cotton & worsted do.
Gentlemen's lamb's wool half hose,
Do white and col'd cotton do.
Patent Thread, all colours. Cotton Hkfs.
Large tortoise shell tuck combs, assorted,
Tortoise shell side do.
A great variety of Brazilian and ornamented tuck & side combs,
Toilet, reding and pocket combs, do. fine do.
Misses long necked do., London gilt pins, assorted,
Pearl & cambric shirt buttons, with & without loops,
Britannia and plated table spoons. Do. tea do.
Spectacles assorted. Rich plated snuffers & trays,
Brass candlesticks. Bed chamber do.
Extra silver mounted do. Do. plated coasters,
Bread and tea trays, in setts,
Clothes & tooth brushes. Whittemore cards, No. 10,
Antique oil. Fancy soaps. Toy watches,
Pocket books, with and without clasps,
Best gilt coat buttons. Do. steel do.
Suspender and coat moulds. Paste board,
Bonnet willows. Umbrellas, &c. &c. &c.

Fayetteville, April 8.—18tf.

Bills of Exchange,

Just printed and for sale at this Office.

New Goods.

THE Subscriber announces to the public, that he has recently received a SPLENDID SUPPLY of GOODS. His stock embraces a very great variety, entirely too tedious to enumerate, consisting of

AMERICAN, BRITISH, AND FRENCH
GOODS,

Of the newest style, which he will sell for cash at much lower prices than usual. Merchants from the country are particularly invited to call, as the Subscriber intends to devote a considerable part of his attention to the Wholesale Trade for the future.

JOHN McARN.
May 28, 1829, 25tf.

Wanted,

A JOURNEYMAN HATTER, who is a first rate workman. For such a one, constant employment and liberal wages will be given.—Apply to Z. H. NANCE.
Cheraw, S. C., July 10, 1829. 34 5t.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received by Blake's boat, a large additional supply of Elegant Fancy *DRY GOODS*, of the newest fashions and patterns, which makes his assortment again very complete. The whole will be sold cheap for cash.

HENRY L. JONES.
July 2, 1829. 30tf.

Important.

INDIGESTION.—The Anti-Dyspeptic Stomach Pills, an auxiliary to the Anti-Dyspeptic Elixir, which within the last two years has cured thousands in the U. States. of that distressing disease called dyspepsia or indigestion.

A box of these pills will accompany every bottle of the elixir, without any increase of price. It has been found by experience that certain cases of dyspepsia are rendered obstinate by a torpid state of the liver, which, from the deficient secretion of healthy bile causes that state of costiveness that is so troublesome to the most dyspeptics. These pills taken in conjunction with the elixir, increase the biliary secretion, stimulates and removes the obstructions of the liver, and causes a healthy secretion of bile, which proves the natural purgative to the whole alimentary canal.

Loss of appetite,
Pain in the Pit of the stomach,
Costiveness,
Flatulency and moving of wind in the bowels,
Sickness of the stomach,
Belching up sour water from the stomach,
Dizziness of the head,
Lowness of spirit,
Palpitation of the heart,

With general weakness of the whole body

The basis of this Elixir is vegetable, and perfectly innocent in its operation; destroys that sour taste the instant it is taken, and stops the morbid secretion by giving strength to the muscular fibre of that important organ, by which means the peristaltic motion of the intestines are increased, and costiveness obviated; a new action is given to the system, which puts an end to a train of distressing nervous sensations.

Dr. C. L. SMITH, *Dear Sir:* Having been afflicted for some time with the distressing effects produced by indigestion, I was induced to try the Anti-Dyspeptic Elixir, and after the use of three bottles, my stomach was perfectly restored to its former tone and usefulness.

I am convinced from experience that purgatives in cases of this kind are injurious, "instead of being beneficial." Any one labouring under this disease, and will make a trial of this elixir, will soon be convinced of its unrivalled excellence. Respectfully yours,

H. BEDLOW.
February 3, 1829.

TO THE UNFORTUNATE.

DR. Dawson's Urethritic Balsam, much celebrated for the cure of Gonorrhœa, long standing Gleet, and all difficulties in the urinary passages arising from structure or gravel, with complete directions accompanying every bottle.

New York, June 4, 1829.

DR. DAWSON, *Sir:* The person of whom I had two bottles of Urethric Balsam, had a wish that I should communicate to you the great benefits I received from the use of it in gravel. I have been several times sounded by surgeons, who have all agreed that I had stone in the bladder. One of them declared an operation for the stone was the only means of restoring my ease and comfort. Since I have been using your balsam, it is almost incredible to say, I have passed nearly a wine glass full of rough gravel stones from the bladder, since which the pain and uneasiness has entirely left me. My only object for the liberty I have taken in addressing you, is to give publicity to this valuable medicine. Your serv't.

JOHN B. WATERFORD.
Philadelphia, April 27, 1829.

MR. DAWSON, *Sir:* I have used your Urethritic Balsam for a complicated affection of the urinary passage attended with gleet, and received great benefit by its use, whilst I was using it, several gravel stones passed off from the bladder. I have reason to think it a good remedy. Your humble servant,

JAMES Y. RAMAGE.

DR. MILDERBURG'S
Indian Vegetable Compound,
For the growth and nourishment of *HAIR* on bald places.

Dr. M. in his travels through the Creek nation of Indians, during his residence of two years, paid particular attention to their method of curing diseases, and the compound they prepared and used for the growth of their hair. It was the custom of the Indians, whenever the heads of their children became scurfed, to get several plants, bruise and boil the juice in bear's oil; with this their heads were annointed morning and night, until a thick growth of black hair was produced. Both the males and females were in the habit of rubbing this ointment at the roots of the hair two or three times a week. The reason they gave, when interrogated by the Doctor, for this custom was, that it made *long black hair.*

This elegant cerate is perfectly innocent in its operations on the skin, stimulating the dormant capillary vessels to a healthy secretion of matter, so necessary to the formation of hair.

Philadelphia, April 26, 1829.

MR. WM. L. RUSHTON, I have this day used the last of the Indian Cerate I had from you; it has answered my expectations; the bald place I showed you is covered with a fine growth of hair. You will have the goodness to send by the steamboat line one dozen of the Indian Cerate, well packed, directed to me, as soon as possible, which I propose to take to London with me for the use of my friends. Yours, &c

D. J. LUKEMAN.

The above Medicines for sale by John H Pearce, Agent, Fayetteville, N. C. 36

N. Carolina Law Books.

THE Subscriber has just received, and will keep constantly for sale, the following works,

The Revisal of the Laws of North Carolina, price	$10 00
Chief Justice Taylor's Continuation of the same, (up to 1826)	2 00
Taylor's Digest of the Law relative to Executors & Administrators, &c.	1 50
	5 00
Haywood's Manual,	2 00
Martin's Treatise on do. do.	3 00
Potter's Justice, (new Edition, 1828)	

E. J. HALE.

Book, Pamphlet, & Job Printing

Neatly executed at this office.